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279

GURNEY SEED & NURSERY CO.



PROF HANSENS
OHTA
RASPBERRY

*Spring
and Fall*
1917

WANETA

OPATA

ESTABLISHED
1865

YANKTON,
SOUTH DAKOTA

HANSKA

GURNEY'S BUGLESS
POTATO.

CHINESE CABBAGE OR
SALAD PLANT



WONDERFUL HONEY DEW MELON

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

FEB 12 1917

Our Fifty-First Year

INDEXED



ODAY we are holding a family meeting. The crowd consists of Mothers, Fathers, Brothers, Sisters, Cousins, Children and Grandchildren, all of them more or less actively engaged or interested in the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. This meeting was for the purpose of discussing the building of the 1917 annual catalog, the edition to be increased at least fifty thousand over that of any previous edition. This particular meeting was a mighty pleasant one, because there were representatives of three generations, enjoying good health and all fairly prosperous. There are a number of the fourth generation also, hardly large enough to be useful in a business meeting; in fact, most of the members of this fourth generation are running a little nursery of their own, and, by the way, this fourth generation is increasing some. Phil has added a girl, Sewall and George each a boy. I started to tell you about this meeting and I got clear away from the subject. Well, the meeting was a hummer. Each one visited once around and started back on

the other combinations. I found if I was going to talk to any of our hundreds of thousands of customers and friends, I would have to steal quietly away into my office and do a heap of writing. In the catalog last year I told you something of the commencement of this company, and I shall only tell you shortly of it again. In 1840 the founder, Colonel C. W. Gurney, was born at Cummington, Mass. His father, Alonza Gurney, had for years produced trees and plants on the farm shown in this picture, and C. W. Gurney was expected to do the same. About the time he should have commenced he came west to Iowa and enlisted as a private in the 3rd Iowa Infantry and served until the end of the war. Immediately on receiving his discharge from the volunteer army, in 1865, he took up the work of his Massachusetts father, only in the great western state of Iowa. He was married at this time to Eliza Butler, and from this union there are eleven children, all married and living today. The business has been growing rapidly, and this past season, 1916, shows the greatest increase of any year. Tens of thousands of new customers added, a great majority of these coming to us on account of seeing the products of our seeds and trees with their neighbors. We have always believed that a satisfied customer is our best advertisement. For instance, the Hansen plums have made us vast numbers of friends—not because the Hansen plum is something new, but because the tree actually bears fine fruit—and so soon after planting as to surprise the growers. Again, in the matter of apples, we have had the great satisfaction this year of purchasing from our friends to whom we sold the trees in the years past more than ten thousand bushels of fine apples, which fruit we in turn have sold to customers in the newer parts of the Northwest. All these conditions make friends for us, and we verily believe that seventy per cent of the new customers we add to our list have joined our sales family because of the recommendation of a friend.

As a result our business is growing by leaps and bounds. We have growing in Yankton County this year on our own and leased lands nearly six thousand acres of seed crops. We have about 200 acres of nursery stock—an enormous amount, by the way. We grow more than ninety-five per cent of all the nursery stock we sell, and we guarantee it to reach you in good condition. Our experience of fifty-one years in the Northwest is the most valuable asset we have. It is valuable to every customer; it is given to them without charge. In buying from us you buy from the producer.

On account of my extreme age, forty-seven years, and the abundance of gray hair, coming more thickly each season, the bunch have elected me President, and my son, Chandler Gurney, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors are: E. R. Gurney, S. S. Gurney, George W. Gurney and J. C. Gurney.

Our Fifty-First Anniversary Building

In our 1916 catalog we announced the building of the Golden Anniversary Building, a new brick building and basement, 75x80 feet, and we thought this addition would hold the business; but this, our fifty-first year, has found us working hard on another. We are arching over the alley. The new building is 75x90 feet, has a 12-foot basement, made specially for storing seed potatoes. The three stories above are devoted to nursery and seed purposes and add greatly to our equipment and capacity. With this new building, the downtown home of the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. is a three-story brick building, with a twelve-foot brick and concrete basement under all of it, 75x250 feet. Then the large storage and packing house at the Nursery, 65x100 feet, together with cribs, drying sheds, etc., gives us space and equipment excelled by few in the United States. To you our customers, who have made it possible and have compelled us to have this immense home and equipment, we expect to grow and to continue to build. It would not be possible for us to do so if we did not have this great host of pleased customers back of us. Thanking all of you for your share in our success, which is also your success, and trusting that your own personal success will be greater even than ours, I am,



GURNEY HOMESTEAD, CUMMINGTON, MASS. BUILT, 1808

Interestedly yours,

D. B. GURNEY, President.

PREMIUMS FOR 1917

Something Good Free With Every Order

We are again adopting the very successful 1916 policy of having the products of our seeds sent direct to us and paying the cash premium direct to you, rather than have you exhibit them at the State Fair, as we find it is saving our customers quite a bit of trouble, and the competition of 1916 was certainly very strong and shows that our customers are very much interested in these cash premiums. Not so much for the money they get out of it, as the pleasure and satisfaction in growing these beautiful flowers, immense vegetables, and grains. We are unable to give you all of the returns for 1916, as the catalog has to go to press previous to the time for paying the premiums. We have added a number of premiums this year, over that of last, and shall increase the list each season. You should compete for them, you should urge your children to compete for them. It pleases me more to send the ten dollar check to some twelve to fourteen-year-old boy or girl, in payment for some exceptionally good product of the soil, than it would to receive that amount of money from their parents. Let them all compete.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY AND ONE-HALF POUNDS OF MAMMOTH PUMPKINS FROM ONE VINE

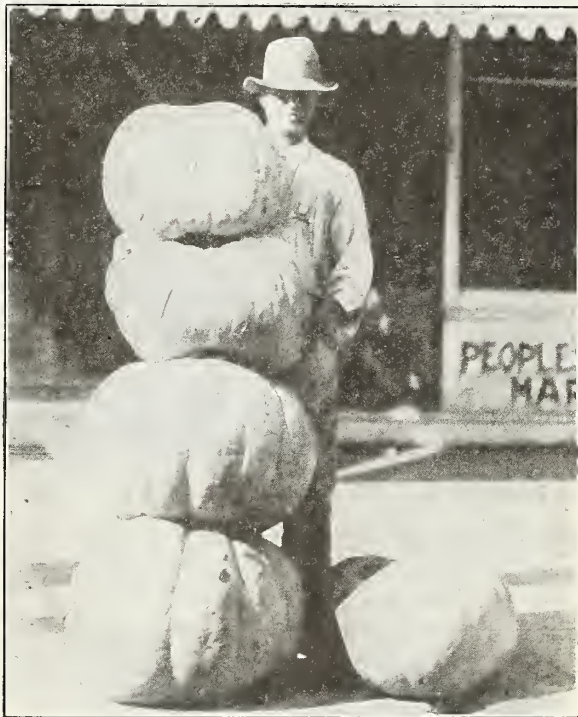
The photograph which we are showing on this page, shows the product from one vine of the Mammoth French Pumpkin. These were grown by Walter Gideon of Pierre, S. D., were taken to Pierre and the photograph taken in front of the Thomas Grocery Company store of that city. We believe this to be the greatest yield of vine fruit ever produced from a single vine.

Read the letter Mr. Gideon sent to us.

Pierre, S. D., October 12, 1916.

I will send you the weight of my big pumpkins, they all grew on one vine. They did not have any other water than the natural rain, and the ground had not been plowed before, but it had been a yellow sweet clover field. The weights of the five largest are as follows: 117½ lbs., 113 lbs., 87 lbs., 85 lbs., 58 lbs. Total, 460½ lbs. I think 460 lbs. of matured pumpkins is remarkable for one vine. There were about half a dozen others larger than a man's head. These did not mature. I had several others on other vines that weighed 80 lbs. or more.

WALTER GIDEON.



Thirty Dollars in Cash for the Largest Five Potatoes

Gurney's White Harvest.....	\$5.00
Red Bliss	5.00
Early Ohio	5.00
White Pearl	5.00
Gurney's Bugless	10.00

Mail your best potato from any or all of the above varieties, remember that size counts. At this writing, November 1, we have received in competition for the Gurney Bugless of last year potatoes weighing more than 2 lbs. We expect to receive a 3 lb. one before the season is over. For one dollar and fifty cents we will send you, postpaid, no matter where you live, one pound each of the above varieties of potatoes, select specimens. Give them special care and win some, or all, of the thirty dollars. All goods, competing for premiums, must reach us by December 1, 1917.

\$50 in Cash for the Best 10 Ears of Corn as Follows:

North Dakota White Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.	Gurney's August 15th—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.
Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.	Minnesota No. 13—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.
Wisconsin No. 7—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.	Northwestern Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.
Gurney's Rainbow Flint—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.	Wimple's Yellow Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.
Early Murdock—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.	Reid's Yellow Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Mail us your best ear of any one or all of the above varieties. Your name and address plainly on the outside of the package, the corn to reach us on or before the first day of December, 1917. Premiums will be awarded and paid on December 10th, 1917.

\$10.00 cash for the largest Bugless Potato. This potato must reach us on or before December 1st. Premiums will be awarded and paid on December 10, 1917. A good many people laughed at us when we introduced the Bugless Potato, but we have received testimonials enough to fill a catalog of this size from Gurney's Bugless Potato and they are certainly a wonderfully productive, good quality, good keeping potato and practically immune from bugs.

\$5.00 cash premium for the boy or girl who sends us the best five ears of White Rice Popcorn.

\$25.00 in cash for photographs. For the last several years we have had a great many beautiful photographs of various articles that people have grown from seeds or trees purchased from us. This coming season we are going to give \$25.00 each for the best 10 that are sent us. Photograph any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable or anything else that you have grown from seed or trees or plants purchased from Gurney's.

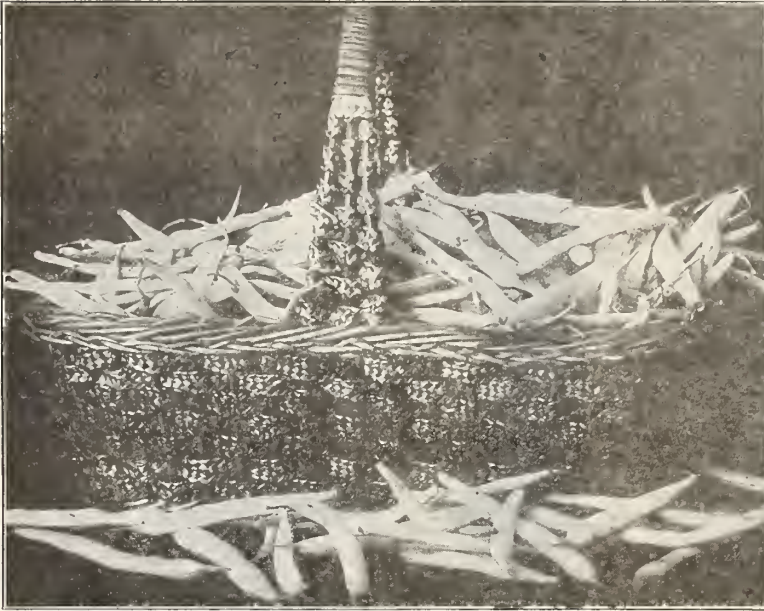
With each order for \$1.00 worth of seed in packages and ounces you may select 25 cents' worth additional package seed, which will be sent you absolutely free with your order. After your order is made up, kindly figure the total amount of your purchase of package and ounce seed, then add 25 cents' worth of free seed in the packages for each dollar. We pay the postage on all seeds in packages, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds. If you order by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from your order for all seed ordered in quarter-pound and pound lots.

FRENCH MAMMOTH PUMPKINS FREE

For the last several years we have imported from France seed of a number of varieties of Mammoth Pumpkins, some of these reaching a weight of 200 pounds and producing an immense tonnage of good stock food per acre. These are rather a novelty and are exceedingly valuable. We are putting these up in packages and giving free with each order for vegetables or flower seed one package of these truly marvelous pumpkin seed. Then we are offering a cash premium of \$10.00 for the largest pumpkin produced from the seed. For the next nine largest, \$1.00 each. The conditions under which we give this premium are that you will take the pumpkin to town, have it weighed and the weight certified to by yourself and mailed to us, the pumpkin placed on display in some store window in your town until you can hear from us. The one winning the \$10.00 premium will be asked to send the pumpkin to us at our expense. Remember, as long as the seed lasts of this Mammoth Pumpkin, one package will go free with each order of vegetable or flower seed. We do not sell these pumpkin seed. Weight must reach us by December 1, 1917. Premium check will be mailed December 10, 1917.

SOME NEW-GOOD THINGS FOR 1917 AND SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS CARRIED OVER FROM LAST YEAR

Gurney's Ever-Bearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean



The bean situation this season is rather serious, and while diseases affected other varieties, it has not affected the Gurney's Rust Proof, but the crop of these is nearly as short as other varieties from other than the disease causes. Gurney's Everbearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean has been grown by us for the last seven or eight seasons and has never shown any indication of rust or other bean diseases. It has produced immense quantities of beans covering a period of six weeks, which makes it exceptionally valuable not only for the housewife with the small garden, but for the market gardener.

The pods are very long and of a beautiful shiny wax, very brittle and tender and free from fiber and absolutely stringless until ripe. The length of the pod makes it especially valuable for pickling whole, pods usually being just the length of a quart Mason jar. We recommend this bean specially for both the home and the market gardener. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 15 lbs., \$4.75.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

FROM THE SEED-BALLS-HEADQUARTERS STOCK.

Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

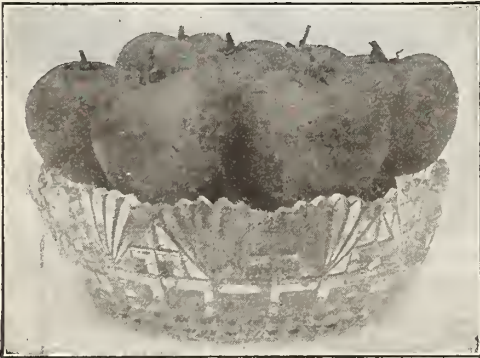


PHOTO OF POTATO SEED BALLS—ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

It is from these that **ALL** valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener, and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

READ THESE EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOMERS LETTERS.

"I grew 101 Potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety." Mrs. Ellen Keener.
 "I raised 50 Hills from one Packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late. 94 Potatoes in one hill." J. H. Skinner.
 "Your remarkable Potato Seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet, and black potatoes." W. M. Johnson.
 "Your Potato Seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one Packet—the finest I ever saw." C. E. Flint.
 "I grew 45 pounds of Seedling Potatoes from one Packet. 1 expect wonders from them next year." Thomas Lucas.

Packet 15 cts. 2 for 25c. 5 for 50c. 10 for \$1.

Results from Hybridized Potato Seed

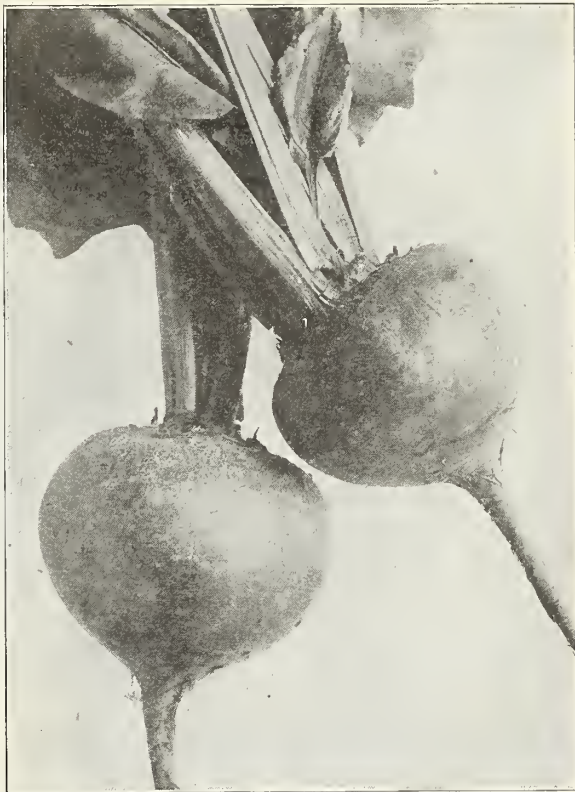
Last year was the first we offered the potato seed to the planter, in fact it is offered by but few seed houses, and the demand was very great for it. Almost every order contained one to five packages. The first year the seed produces quite a small potato, anywhere from the size of a marble up to the size of a walnut; if you should happen to get one as large as a walnut undoubtedly you have something of extra value. The reports have been coming in for the last six weeks. Some of the reports show these packages have produced every color of potato that you have ever heard of and some colors that none of us heard of before. Shape from round and perfect to others long and crooked, with offshoots making them look like big spiders. Out of the thousands of packages that have been sold there will undoubtedly be some new and valuable potatoes produced. We are offering them again this year, and if you try them and get as much enjoyment out of them as a great many of our customers have, judging from their letters, you will certainly be well pleased.

Gurney's Early Model Globe Beet

This beet is of English origin, a perfect globe, foliage and root purple red, medium early, always very even in size, making it specially valuable for market gardener trade. A number of new varieties have been introduced since we offered this beet but none of them have equaled Gurney's Early Model Globe in our trial ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 75c.

South American's Mammoth Corn

What would you think of corn stalks 17 feet high, that caliber 2½ inches at the base, producing ears 12 to 14 inches long, and of immense caliber? Ears often containing 28 rows, the stalks big and strong enough to make side posts for a child's swing. We have grown them of this size in our trial grounds and we have attached the ropes and made swings of them. We exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair one year ten stalks and ears that weighed 82 lbs., the shortest stalk in this exhibit was 15 feet. We do not recommend this corn



for general crops, but just for a novelty or for exhibition purposes. We have had reports from North Dakota showing a fifteen-foot stalk in that state. The corn in very favorable seasons will mature sufficiently for seed purposes at Yankton. If you want the real novelty in corn, try this. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c.

Chinese Cabbage

(See Colored Plate Inside Front Cover.)

This Cabbage was brought to San Francisco by the Chinese and has been used by them for a number of years as a salad cabbage; the heads are solid, grow a little longer than round, and are absolutely the best salad vegetable grown. It has been impossible to secure any seed on the open market excepting as we have purchased it from the Chinese gardeners around San Francisco. The cabbage can be used like any other, but is specially valuable as a salad cabbage. This should have a rich, well-drained soil, with abundant moisture. We have grown this Chinese Cabbage one more year and it could not be improved on. Sow early and it is better and almost as early as lettuce. It has a flavor you do not get from any other vegetables. We strongly advise you to try it. Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts., 25c.

Primitive or Husk Corn

All our Cultivated varieties of Corn have sprung from this original Corn. The ears are of good size, frequently measuring ten inches. Each individual kernel is covered with a husk and all are enclosed in an outer husk like ordinary Corn. In some of the wild and uncultivated parts of South America and Mexico the Primitive or Natural Corn can still be found growing wild.

There are very few articles that will attract the attention in an exhibit that this will. In our exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair, 1909, we had this Corn on the stalk and ear, and it attracted as much attention as anything else in our exhibit. Pkt., 10c.





Gurney's Early Gold Lump Carrot

This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about 3 inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlier and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money-maker, as there are no culls to throw out. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., \$1.00.

DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER

It is seldom that any one cucumber or other vegetable will stand permanently at the top of all others in quality, yield, etc., for as much as eight or ten years at a time. But the Davis Perfect has been on the market for about that time and its nearest competitor is so far behind that it seems safe to predict that Davis Perfect will be the best for a number of years. We have grown this

in large fields for seed purposes and the cucumbers would lay so thick on the ground that you could hardly walk without stepping on them. It produces a very small quantity of seed, in fact, less per cucumber than any other cucumber grown. This makes it specially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Calabash Pipe Gourd

A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. Pkt., 15c.

PROF. N. E. HANSEN MALIKHOF SWEET CORN

Professor Neils Hansen has originated a great many things in vegetables and fruits, but he did not originate this Malikhof Sweet Corn, but found it in Russia in one of his early trips to that country. He brought it because he considered it the earliest and sweetest sweet corn

and that it would fill a place not yet taken by any other variety. The color of this sweet corn varies from an amber to a clear white. It matures the

earliest of any variety; planting, say, by the 15th of May, you are practically sure of good roasting ears of mighty good quality by the 1st of July. The gardeners in and around Yankton sell this corn ahead of all other varieties, and from twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen ears. It will produce often three to four ears to the stalk. They are not large ears, but nearly as large as Golden Bantam. Coming, as they do, ten days ahead of Golden Bantam, it makes it specially pleasing and profitable to grow it. Everyone with either small or large garden can include some of the Malikhof. We would advise for an ordinary family at least one pound of this seed. We are still growing our stock from the original seed. 1-3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 13 lbs., \$2.25.



Lemon Cucumber

Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin is delicious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

MORSE'S GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN

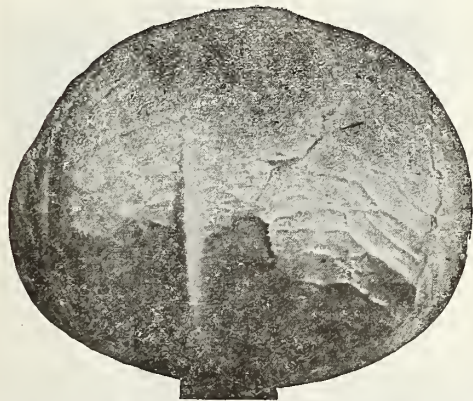
The demand for a genuine novelty could hardly be more completely satisfied this year than by the introduction of our "Morse's Golden Cream Sweet Corn."

It is of California origin, resulting from a cross made by Thos. Gould, at Ventura, some five years ago—a cross of Country Gentleman on Golden Bantam.

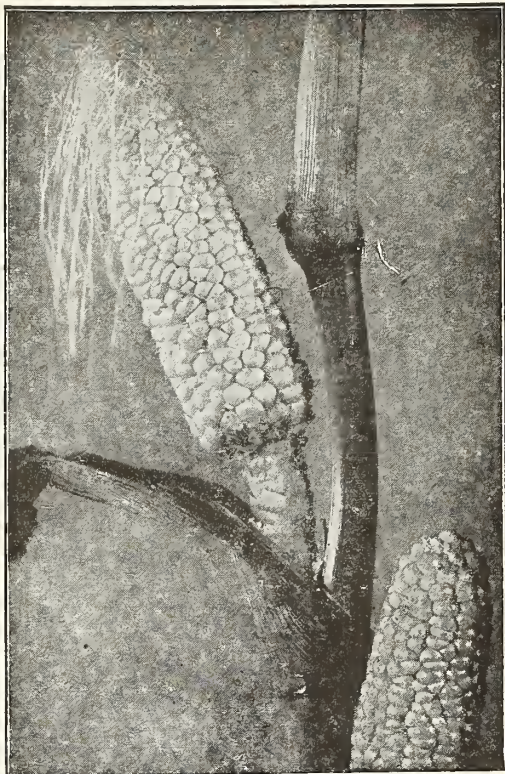
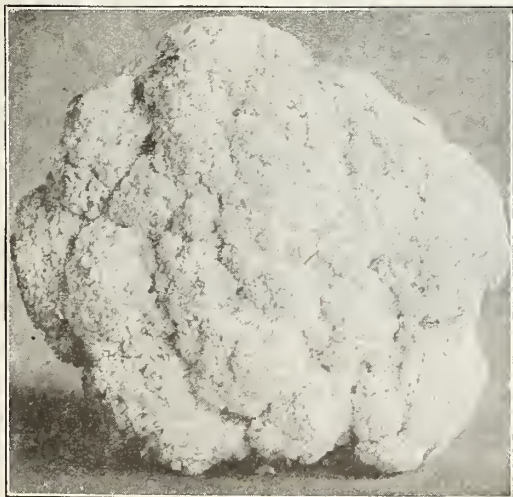
Morse's Golden Cream is a very early, yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. The kernels are long and pointed, the cob is very slender and the whole ear about as long as Golden Bantam. The flavor is remarkable—in fact, very much the same as Golden Bantam. The habit of growth is rather dwarf and the stalks bear two to four ears. The stalks are brownish red and the silk is also brown at the tips.

Morse's Golden Cream is one of the most distinct Sweet Corns sent out. It might almost be regarded as a freak on account of its novel features, but it possesses genuine merit in every essential.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



varieties, producing a greater per cent of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.



GURNEY'S EARLY BALL HEAD CABBAGE

In offering this new early summer Ballhead Cabbage we know that we are presenting the cabbage growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size and mature as early as Wakefield. They are exceptionally good keepers and the late plantings will keep equal to the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties. We are offering this feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

GURNEY'S EARLIEST MARKET CAULIFLOWER

This wonderful new short-stemmed large-headed, heavy-leafed Cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 for the first time, and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. Is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which creates an unusual demand for it. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50.



New Tomato, Mr. Topp

NEW TOMATO, MR. TOPP

This is one of the new things that we are more than enthusiastic over. This tomato will produce more pounds of ripe fruit in one season than any other plant we have ever grown of any kind in the tomato line. The photograph which we show here shows a cluster of ripe fruit weighing over 7 pounds. This particular plant produced one stem of blossoms with over 350 flowers open at one time and ripened 50 full size tomatoes on that cluster. This new tomato is a very rank grower and one of the earliest to mature its fruit, in fact, the earliest of any except Earlibell. Earlibell beats it just a few days. These tomatoes are of excellent quality and of a beautiful color, bright red, medium size on account of their producing such an immense quantity of fruit. The fruit is always smooth and round. We have grown them both in the greenhouse and the open, and for greenhouse purposes there certainly never was such a tomato, and we would advise all of the greenhouse people to get a few of these seed this season and try it out. We know they will discard the other varieties when they grow the Mr. Topp. For outdoor planting we shall certainly increase our acreage, as we believe it is the best and most profitable tomato ever introduced. We have this seed only in small quantities this year at 25c the package.

GURNEY'S PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP

This is an all-season Turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them.

This new English Turnip was brought from England by us three years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



NEW TOBACCO, TOM SUTTON

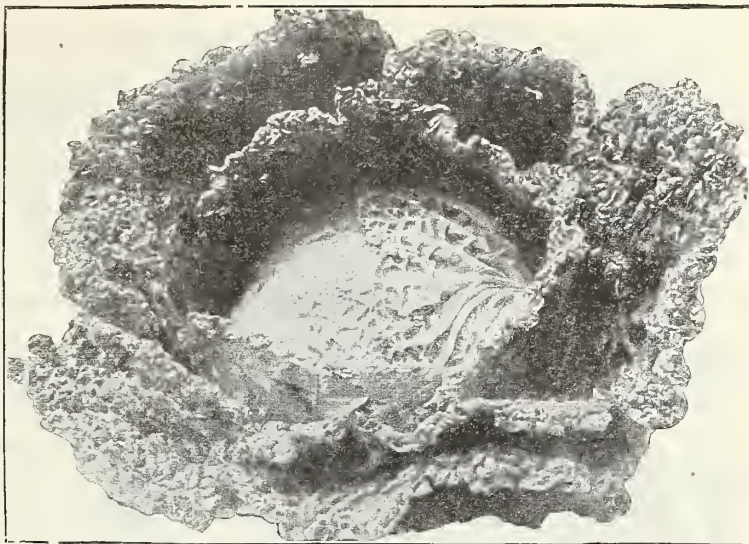
Not being an expert on tobacco myself, I will have to give you the originator's description, and the experiences of the boys around here, who use tobacco, and claim to know a good tobacco from a "stogie." This tobacco was originated in Minnesota, is extremely early, yields wonderfully, and if I am to believe the fellows who use it, it is of remarkably fine quality. The originator says of it, "I feel that I have perfected as nearly a perfect tobacco for the northwest as it is possible to grow. I have crossed the General Grant variety with Evens Cinnamon, a Canadian variety, and have a tobacco that combines earliness, large size, productiveness, mild flavor and fine quality. It is unequaled as a pipe and cigar tobacco. My crop was alright to cut before frost this year. Stock four to six feet high, with as many as 24 large leaves on a stalk. Many people would grow gladly their own tobacco if they could do so without the rank flavor commonly found in northern grown tobacco. I wish you would note specially the light color, also the white ashes after burning. Compare carefully with any of the common cigars and note the extreme difference. Note also, and specially, that it has no green rank flavor and does not bite the tongue."

I passed out a quantity of the leaves and crumbled tobacco to the boys who smoke. They accepted it, I suppose, just to indulge the "Old Man," but I insisted on their lighting their pipes in my presence, and the general report was that it was tobacco of excellent quality, and I believe them, for they are begging for more of it every day. Some of them would be willing to furnish the match if I would furnish the pipe and tobacco. We want to have all of the Northwest tobacco users purchase a package of this Thomas Sutton tobacco this season. 15c the package, 2 packages for 25c.

Gurney's Stonehead

Riviera Lettuce

This wonderful new Lettuce is of French origin and was introduced from there by us. Very hard headed, and the most long standing of all lettuces. Heads average size, closely folded, clear light green color, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequaled for late planting or in places where it will be very hot and dry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.



Gurney's Crisp as Ice Lettuce

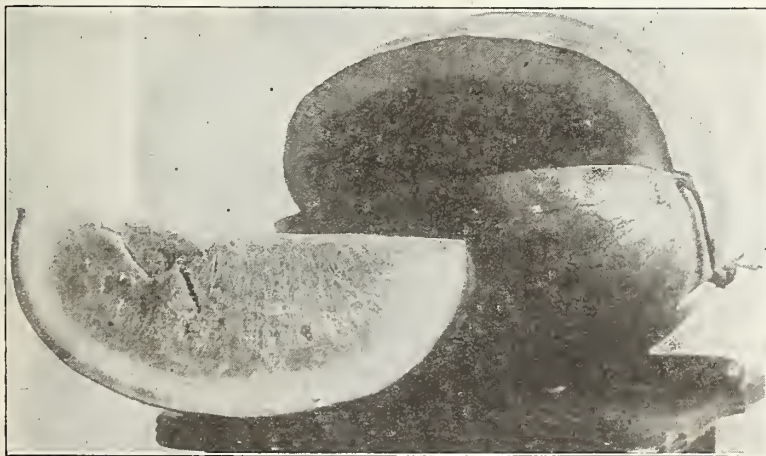
Very Large, Extremely Crisp, Hard-heading, and Extra Long-standing.

Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall.

The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, bleached to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

WINTER WATERMELON

Yankton, S. D., has the best equipped Hospital for the Insane, takes better care of its patients, and cures more, than any other Hospital for the Insane in the United States. This is a broad statement, but I believe it is true. It is equipped with theater, dance hall, ball ground, tennis court, and last, but not least, an immense automobile, carrying thirty passengers, and on every decent day, during the entire year, it is loaded with patients as early in the morning as possible, a fifteen mile ride given them, the car then returns to the Hospital



and is reloaded, and this operation continues until nightfall. You wonder what this has to do with winter watermelons. I am just coming to that. I have been on the grounds of the Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, this summer a number of times and it is not unusual, or was not unusual to see hundreds of the patients on these beautiful grounds among the trees and on the lawn, each patient, if they wanted it, eating watermelon. Their garden covers about thirty acres, all grown from Gurney's seeds, of other kinds.

and they had thousands of the winter watermelons, besides thousands of other kinds. On this date, November 1st, they still have a quantity of the winter watermelons stored. It is the sweetest and best of all. The above statement would be borne out, I believe, by Supt. Dr. Mead, who has been in charge of this Hospital for the Insane almost continuously for thirty years, and who has made of it not only the most beautiful place, but has created the most beautiful buildings and made this Hospital stand humanely, and otherwise, much above all other institutions of this kind in the country.

Back to the watermelon once more. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Tom Watson

It is not often that any melon will jump from the unknown to the most popular melon grown in a short period of four or five seasons. The Tom Watson is a melon of that type; it is one of the very best shippers of the long melons, and one of the best quality. The melons will grow to a length of about two feet, and about one foot in diameter. The rind is a hard mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to any distant market. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper of any. The flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. We consider this for quality equal to any of the melons, and it sells readily on the market when there is no demand for others. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

The Earliest and Sweetest Watermelons



Almost as far back as I can remember we have urged everyone to plant the Cole's Early, for the earliest and best watermelons. We have not changed our minds a particle about the Cole's Early, as it is still one of the very best, but the earliest and sweetest, a cross of Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both, is nearly one week earlier than Cole's Early, three to five pounds heavier, does not break as easily when handled, and the facts are that when the two melons ripening together are placed before you, you will always eat the earliest and sweetest. The average weight of this melon would be probably from 12 to 15 lbs., flesh scarlet, very fine grained, and the flavor is delicious. The seeds are white.

Vines producing wonderful crops, often producing eight to twelve melons to the vine. We wish to say to our Northern customers that this earliest and sweetest melon is the one they should plant. There is but little use in planting the large late varieties in your locality. They are only a disappointment, nearly ripe and the frost comes. You will always get under the wire with the Earliest and Sweetest. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Grand Muskmelon

This splendid new melon is a sport from the Osage, which it resembles in quality, but differs somewhat in color and markings and is more uniform in size. It is at least ten days earlier than Osage, has a more vigorous vine, and because of its vigorous growth, a greater yielder. Color, a peculiar pea-green; flesh, rich salmon or red color. In flavor it surpasses the best grown Osage or Emerald Gem. The flesh extends to the rind and retains the color and quality quite to the outer shell, which, though thin, is very hard and firm, and because of this bears shipment remarkably well. The flesh is very thick, considering the size of the melon, leaving a small seed cavity. With repeated trials beside the Osage for the last five years it has proven a more profitable melon for the market. The bushel crates will weigh five pounds heavier than the Osage, which shows that it is a much thicker-meated melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.



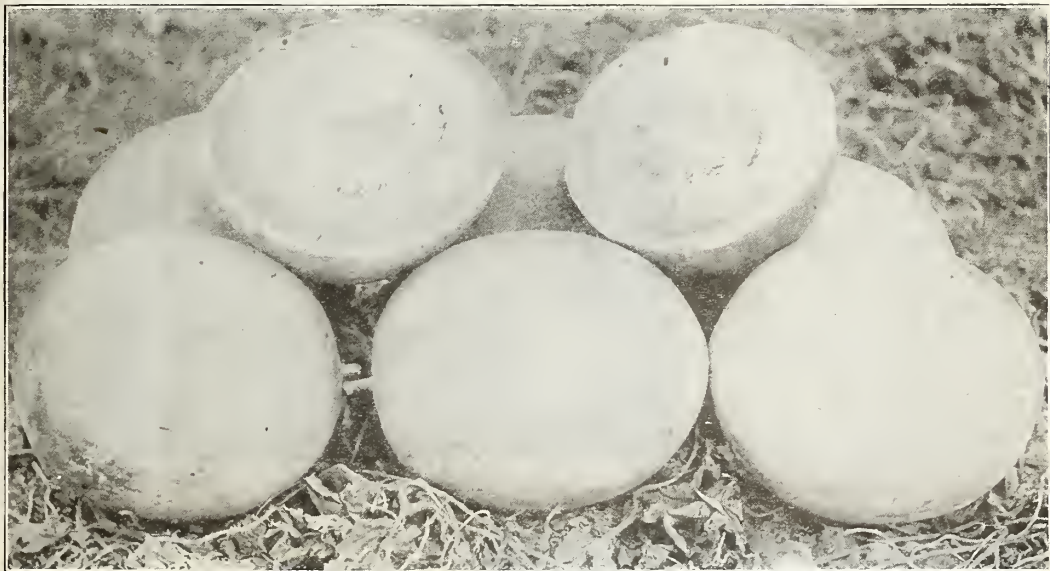
Davis' White Seed Muskmelon

We listed this melon in 1911 for the first time and recommended it highly on account of the good showing it had made in our trial grounds in comparison with other melons. Last season we said this was the best quality of any of the muskmelons yet introduced, and one more year's general trial over the country has convinced us that it is the best all-round home and shipping melon yet introduced. This is the only white-seed muskmelon, as all other muskmelons produce a yellow seed only. The originator of this melon, Mr. Davis, of Michigan, is the originator of the Gardener's Perfection Cucumber, Grand Muskmelon, and numerous other standard best vegetables. A report from one of our growers in western Nebraska tells us that the White Seeded was the earliest muskmelon of any that he planted this past season, coming in two weeks ahead of the Osage, and produced more melons to the vine that were marketable than any other melon he has ever grown, and the quality was all good. In most melons you will find some time during the season lots of melons of poor quality; with the Davis White Seeded they are all alike, both for size, color, quality, and the immense number borne on each vine. We can only offer a limited amount of the seed again this season; it will have to be sold in packages, ounces and quarter pounds. **Pkg., 15c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**



HONEY DEW MUSKMELONS

"Some better than the very best, a whole lot better than all the rest." We might stop right there with our description of the Honey Dew Muskmelon. It is a wonderful production, a cross of an African Casaba and the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. We want to say just a few words of its value on the market. I have taken from the Daily Chicago Trade Bulletin the market on various melons at different times, and without exceptions, the Honey Dew was selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per crate more than any other melon on the market. You can eat it in September or keep it until Christmas, it simply gets better all the time. I am taking from the Government Agricultural Service Bulletin No. 20, the originator's description of this wonderful melon. The photograph which we are showing is the actual picture of a Honey Dew Melon eaten here in the office. This melon weighed 8 pounds, and was delicious down to a rind one-eighth of an inch thick. **The pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; 2 oz., 90c; 4 oz., \$1.60.**



The Originator's History of the "Honey Dew"

The original seed of this new melon was secured from a melon shipped from Africa to New York City. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, Colo., and crossed with the genuine, original "Rocky Ford" cantaloupe, by pollenization. The following season this hybrid seed was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Casaba. Seed enough was obtained from this cross to plant one and one-half acres in 1915, from which I shipped three cars, aggregating 1,175 crates, which were shipped to Chicago. After paying icing charges and commissions, the three cars netted me \$3,719. After deducting the price of the crates, I still had \$3,600 net from the one and one-half acres or \$2,400 per acre. I named the melon "Honey Dew" for several reasons. It is as sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating.

The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weighs five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with an occasional net; it is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting and fine grained, can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water; the melon does not shrink in weight; it is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper.

It matures about ten days later than the Rocky Ford strain and is very prolific. Yields at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 melons per acre. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks; the late maturing ones may be kept until Christmas.

(Signed) J. E. Gauge.

Gurney's Enid Muskmelon

Our description of this extremely valuable new melon when it was introduced by us in 1908: This new and valuable muskmelon originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, abundant bearer and an excellent market melon. Every word of this has proven true, and more. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

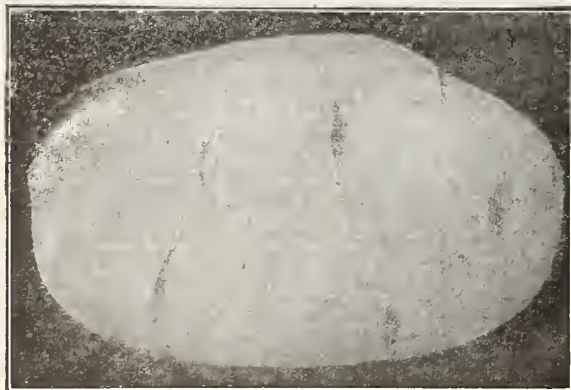
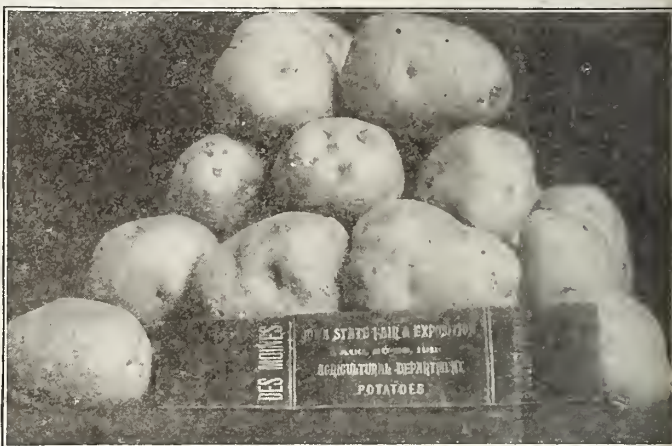


Gurney's White Harvest Potato

In a class by itself. A nearly round white potato, fully as early as Red Bliss, and Red Bliss is considered the earliest potato grown. We have planted them side by side and you can dig one equally as early as the other. This potato is an immense yielder, often producing fifteen perfect good potatoes in a hill. The big advantage we claim for it over Red Bliss is its white skin. A clear white potato always sells better than a red one. There are occasional pink markings on the eyes. This past season Gurney's White

Harvest in a great many instances made for the grower over six hundred dollars per acre. They come into the market when all other varieties of old potatoes are gone and the new potatoes are selling at unheard of prices, consequently you get in at the highest point of the season.

Plant these and have absolutely the earliest new potato in the neighborhood. A great many people depend on a little half-acre garden to increase their income. There is nothing like a half-acre of potatoes to be dug at the right time. When potatoes are being shipped in from the South and sold at six to eight cents per pound this is the time to get in with the home grown ones. One of our employes in the warehouse sold this past season from a single town lot here in Yankton more than one hundred dollars' worth of the earliest potatoes. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 90c; 60 lbs., \$3.00; bbl., \$7.50.



California Golden Russet Potato

If you grow potatoes for the satisfaction of eating them, or grow them to sell, expecting to give satisfaction to the purchaser, you should grow California Golden Russet. In quality it is undoubtedly the best, medium size, oval in shape and very seldom any small potatoes. Eyes are level with the skin, cooks easily and is especially nice for baking purposes.

Our seed of this excellent variety was secured from the University of Minnesota and is absolutely pure. It yields equal to any of the standard varieties. It has never been troubled with scab or other potato diseases. Special prices on large lots. Peck, 80c; 30 lbs., \$1.50; 60 lbs., \$2.75.

Gurney's Bugless Potato

IN THIS photograph we are just handing you two of the near premium winners. The one in the right hand was grown in Kamloops, B. C., the one in the left in the state of Washington. If we were sufficiently equipped with hands we could show you as beautiful potatoes, sent to us in competition for the \$10 cash premium which we offer, from every state in the Union. But as nature only endowed us with two, we are showing a couple of the long-distance fellows. If we can squeeze out the room in this catalog we are going to print a number of new testimonials from all over the United States of the Bugless



Potatoes, telling of the immense yields, the quality, and freedom from bugs and other injurious insects. We have watched this potato very carefully since we put it out, four years ago, and our own observation and the reports from our customers are that it is practically immune from bugs. Other varieties in the same field would be eaten to the bare stalk and the Bugless remain immune and luxuriant with its heavy, dark green, leathery foliage. It seems to stand extremes of weather, both wet and dry, better than other potatoes, is more immune from scab than any other potato grown on our trial grounds, and we grow more than one hundred varieties. When the old bugs first appear they seem to attack the Bugless equally as well as other potatoes, but if you watch carefully you will find they deposit their eggs, but the eggs do not hatch, or if they do hatch the bugs do not stay on the vines. In this past season, 1916, when potatoes went to almost fabulous prices, we received numerous reports of more than 250 bushels of Bugless Potatoes per acre, while standard or older varieties were yielding less than 50 bushels per acre. When we first introduced this potato it was purchased by our customers in very small lots, and then only on our reputation, rather than any thought that it would be immune from bugs. Other seedsmen ridiculed it, but we venture to say that within the next five or six years it will be the greatest late market potato, the greatest acreage planted, and the greatest yields produced of any potato grown in the United States. The potato itself is an exceptionally handsome one, large, white, firm, a good keeper, of the very best quality, and an immense yielder.

Ten Dollars Cash Premiums

The Bugless produces some very large, handsome specimens. We are giving a cash premium of \$10 for the largest potato, of this variety, which is mailed to us previous to December 1, 1917. Select the finest potato you grow, wrap it carefully, place it in a box so that it will reach us without being damaged, and each potato will be weighed carefully, the weights recorded and the one sending us the potato of the greatest weight will receive our check for \$10 on the 10th day of December, 1917.

A Hollow Potato Is Mighty Poor Truck

Most large potatoes are hollow. We have tested the Bugless through from side to side and end to end; we have cooked the largest of them, baked and boiled. They have proven of the very best quality and absolutely free from cavity in the center. 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., postpaid, \$1.50; 15 lbs., by express, \$1.60; 30 lbs., \$2.10; 60 lbs., \$3.50; 300 lbs., \$15.00; 600 lbs., \$27.50.

Gentlemen:

Tolley, N. D., Oct. 8, 1916.

I am sending you two Bugless Potatoes. They were planted the 29th of May and dug the 25th of September. They are very nice for the dry year we had. This is the third year I raised them and I would not be without them any more. They are all you claim them to be, large, white, firm, a good keeper, and an immense yielder, and are not hurt by bugs.

MRS. KATIE M. ZELTINGER.

Sugar Peas, Henry's Early Prolific

From Holland. This is the most delicious of all the edible podded peas and will be appreciated by lovers of good peas. There has been an immense demand in the last few years for the sugar or edible podded peas, and we have been unable to supply the demand on any variety. We are in hopes that we will have enough of this variety this season to run us through. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



Alderman Pea

This new pea was imported by us from England and we found it in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the Telephone type. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to the Duke of Albany and about the same season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts, which retain their fine color even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman meets these requirements, and, furthermore, in the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it especially for the market gardener and home market. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.



Gurney's Yankton Main Crop Pea

This has become one of the standard medium early peas all over the Northwest. It is the one variety that can be planted and almost insure yourselves all of the green peas you can use during their season. They produce very large pods, six to nine peas, excellent quality, and yield heavily.

We sent this pea out the last four seasons as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Maincrop we have had a great many more than we could use." $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW CORELESS TOMATO

Livingston is the introducer and originator of more of the standard good tomatoes of today than all other originators combined. Such varieties as Beauty, Globe, Triumph, Favorite, Perfection and others are from Livingston. In the introduction of this, his latest, the New Coreless, he has given us a tomato for the main crop that is far superior to anything he has previously introduced and one that will take the place of most of the old sorts. The seed supply of this variety is very limited and we are only able to offer it by the package this season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Gurney's New Leafless Radish

This new valuable early radish was sent out by us three years ago for trial only and has proven to be the earliest of any radish grown, in some cases making a radish one inch through in sixteen days from planting in the open ground and has only two or three leaves, hardly more than one to one and one-half inches long. For forcing in hot-beds or under glass there is no other radish that will equal it. Each seed will make a radish, and on account of its almost leafless condition they can be planted closer than other radishes. Quality is the very best, shape perfect globe, and color the brightest scarlet. The seed of this variety will always be high-priced, as it produces very few seeds, throwing up very short seed stalks with very small pods. Well filled pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

Professor N. E. Hansen's Turkestan Radish

Did you ever notice boys or girls going on a journey, whether short or long, and when they returned note the difference in the report of the trip? One of them all enthusiasm, telling of the wonderfully beautiful sights and useful things noticed along the roadway, the other will listen to this narrative in open-eyed wonder, will ask, "Where did you see all of that?" Just the difference between the people; one with his eyes open, senses alert, grasping that which is good. The other possibly a dreamer that needs awakening. Professor Hansen is of the type that sees and knows all of the good things in making a trip. This new radish, brought by him from Siberia, in his 1913 tour, is one of the things picked up from the wayside.



He was sent for alfalfa seed, brought the alfalfa all right, but found a great many other valuable things and brought them also. We have grown the Hansen Turkestan Radish two years in succession, and while it is not exactly of a fixed type, it is a wonderful all-season radish. You can use it from the time it is the size of a five-cent piece until it is five or six inches through. You can pull and eat it in the field just as you would a turnip. I have asked Professor Hansen to write us regarding this radish, and his letter follows:

Mr. D. B. Gurney,
Yankton, S. D.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry, I found the radish which I have named Hansen's Turkestan Radish on my 1913 tour to Siberia. It had been brought four years previously by native Sarts from an interior region of Turkestan, hundreds of miles from a railway, to the Semipalatinsk Province of Siberia. I ate it a number of times in Siberia and became interested in it as a very valuable vegetable, owing to its very mild, excellent table quality. The radishes were served sliced and eaten with butter. The remoteness of its native home probably accounts for the fact that it had not been introduced earlier.

From the few seeds obtained I have been working up a stock ever since. As Secretary of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society I offered prizes for the largest specimen grown in South Dakota in 1916 from this seed. The prize was won by Mr. D. Betts, Hanson County, South Dakota. His best specimen weighed 2 pounds, 4 ounces. The plants must be well thinned to get fair size. This point is often neglected by those who enter a competition of this kind. A correspondent in Stanley County mentions its high quality and the fact that it is good throughout the season.

The radish varies somewhat, but the type is somewhat turnip-shape and of a bright red color. Some purple and white specimens occur also. Mr. Wm. G. Anderson, Arcola, Manitoba, Canada, writes: "The radishes were excellent, of fine flavor. I used six of them at different times and found them to be the best radish for this climate I have found." Owing to its large size this new radish can be peeled readily. I feel it will be a welcome addition to our list of table vegetables.

Yours truly,

N. E. HANSEN.

Pkg., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish



In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hot-bed or first outdoor planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

Sakurajima Mammoth Winter Radish

This monstrous Japanese winter radish is a wonderful grower. We exhibited specimens at the South Dakota State Fair that measured six inches through and nearly four feet long, retaining the size from almost top to bottom. The flavor is as mild as any of the winter radishes and keeps perfectly through the winter. The color is almost transparent white. The flesh is very crisp and juicy. To get best results these should be planted about July 15th and dug before freezing weather and packed in the cellar in sand or dirt, and used as wanted through the winter. They will keep perfectly until spring. This is another wonderful vegetable from the Flowery Kingdom, that gives us so many surprises in both vegetables and beautiful flowers. See how large a one you can grow. -Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

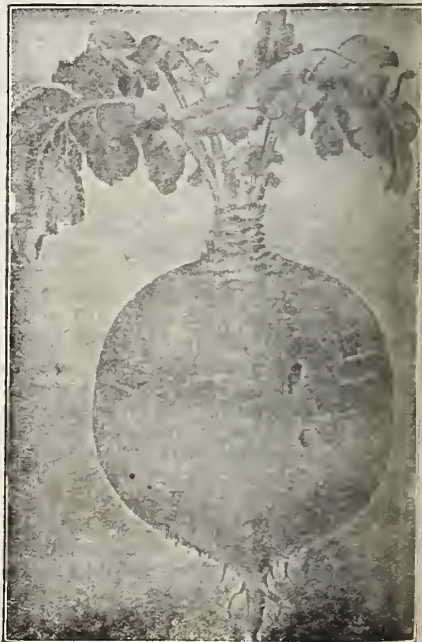
RUTABAGA

Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga

On our trial grounds for past three seasons this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright yellow in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

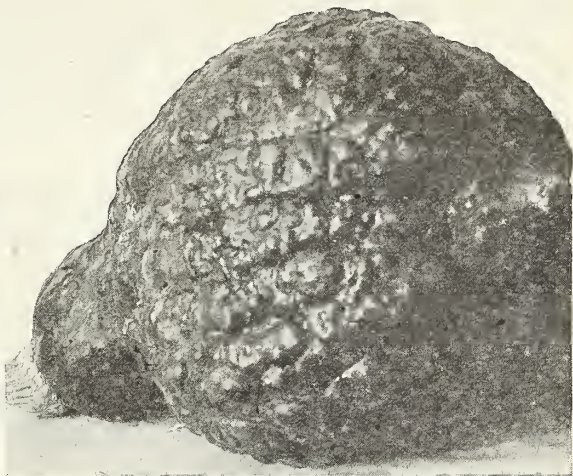
New Double Climbing Morning Glories

Most all of the real fancy new flowers come from Japan. Flowers are their hobby, and they spend lots of time in creating new things. This double climbing morning glory is worthy of one of the best places in the garden. Sow the seed in the open ground as early as possible, avoiding frost. It blooms very early and is covered continuously until frost with the large, very double flowers. We have another morning glory from Japan, the **Imperial Fringed Morning Glory**. We are not going to list it this year, as we do not have a very large quantity of the seed, but as long as it lasts we are going to give one package of the **Imperial Fringed** with each package of the **Oriental Double Mixed Morning Glory**. Two beautiful flowers, good bloomers. One pkg., each 15c.



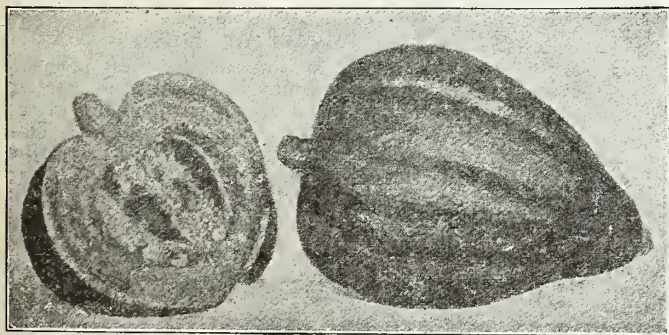
SYMMES BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH

For more than fifty years the old Hubbard Squash has been considered the acme of perfection in squashdom. In comparing yield, size, quality and keeping qualities of squash it has always been compared with the Hubbard. The Symmes Blue Hubbard is simply a selection from the old true Hubbard Squash. Selected for better quality, for greater yield, and for its blue instead of green color. It keeps equally as well as the Hubbard, produces a greater number of squash per vine, cooks up a little drier and sweeter. Our stock seed of this variety has been saved each season since we introduced it in the west, from the bluest and best specimens, so that it practically comes true to type in every case. The demand for the Symmes Blue Hubbard has more than doubled each year since we introduced it.



Our stock seed of this variety has been saved each season from the bluest specimens and this past year over 98 per cent of all of the squash in our field was true blue; only an occasional one going back to the original parentage. Reports of yields of this variety in the past season run as high as 15 tons of marketable squash per acre. This is an immense yield. Price per pkg., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Delicious Squash



New Delicious Winter Squash

Sometimes a new man comes into a community bidding for public favor against the old tried and true fellows of this particular locality, and for a few years will seem to outrank the old standbys, but in about nine cases out of ten, after a few years you find he does not quite rank up to the fellows that have been with you a lifetime, but once in a while you find the fellow who proves to be all that he seems hearing the introduction. This may seem a peculiar way to introduce a vege-

table, but I could not think of any better comparison than to figure the old Hubbard Squash as the standby and the New Delicious as the one bidding for public favor. It has been out now years enough so that we can honestly say that it is better than any other winter squash as far as quality is concerned. It is not so large as the Hubbard, will not yield as many pounds per acre, will keep equally as good, but that one point, exquisite quality, entitles it to a place in the garden or on the farm of every person. I cannot express the quality better than one of our customers a few years ago expressed it to me. He said, "I put in a bunch of Delicious Squash in the cellar for winter. The good wife cooked one of them for dinner. I immediately went out and put in another bunch, just on account of quality. They are better than the best sweet potato." This squash weighs about eight to ten pounds; the color is almost uniformly of a green shade. When this squash is big it will separate from the shell of its own weight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

Emerado, N. D., Sept. 29, 1916.

Gentlemen: I thought I would let you know I have a French Mammoth Pumpkin that weighs 93 pounds. We had frost two weeks ago, but it has grown some since, and I believe is still growing, as the runners are still green, although the leaves are all off. I also have one-half bushel of nice ears of Calico corn. The seed of both corn and pumpkins I got of you as a premium.

George Dryburgh.

STANDARD VEGETABLE SEED, 1917

On the preceding pages we are offering you a number of the new vegetables that are termed by most seedsmen "novelties." We have been very careful in the selection of these, trying them out thoroughly on our own grounds, and are satisfied that each and every one of them is the very best that has been produced.

In the following list of vegetables we are offering the best standard sorts, and those that have given satisfaction for as many as fifty years and are still standard. We have been very careful in making the selection of standard sorts, knowing that in order to succeed we must please our customers, and we believe we have done so.



in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop. Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One quart to 100 feet of drill.

Improved Henderson Bush Lima—This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Beans. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Artichoke

Mammoth Globe—This artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like and resemble asparagus. Seed planted in any soil and plants slightly covered in winter will remain in bearing several years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots—Distinct from the Globe, and propagated by and for its tubers. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the row, and cultivate occasionally. Let tubers remain in the ground until needed. Used for pickling and for feeding stock. Price of tubers: Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00. (2 lbs., by mail, 50c.)

Asparagus

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt, one oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

In the spring of 1916 we thought the limit of bean prices had been reached, but today in writing the catalog, we find that a good hand picked navy bean is worth in car lots about seven dollars and fifty cents per bushel. This would place the bean in the aristocratic class, but the worst part of it is that a good wax bean is worth more than twice this price, and the estimate is that the crop of wax beans is less than one-half of the quantity demanded by gardeners over the country for their regular string or wax bean trade.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart



BEANS—Green Podded Varieties

Stringless Green Pod—Is entirely stringless; as early as other green podded sorts, and remains tender and crisp longer. The pods are of a pale green color, round and of good substance as well as fine flavor. Seed dark brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Improved Red Valentine—A very popular early, prolific variety; the pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed mottled, light and dark brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods are flat, six inches long, light green, are excellent for cooking green or dry. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Navy Bean—A great many people know what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are grown for us in Michigan; are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find a bad bean in a bushel. Per lb., postpaid, 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.

Pole or Running Beans

They are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

Large White Lima—Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole—This variety takes the lead of all Pole Beans, in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. It is crisp and tender. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Wax Podded Varieties

Davis Wax—Plant healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground; gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear waxy white. The dry beans are large, pure white. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Golden Wax—The earliest and most popular bean on the market; pods good length, flat, quite thick and broad; entirely stringless, of a clear, waxy, golden yellow; fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Seed white, mottled red and purple. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Challenge Black Wax.—An extra early strain of the old Dwarf Black Wax. This is the first sort to give a full picking; pods clear waxy white, round, fleshy, tender and stringless; productive and a popular variety. Seed, jet black. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.25.

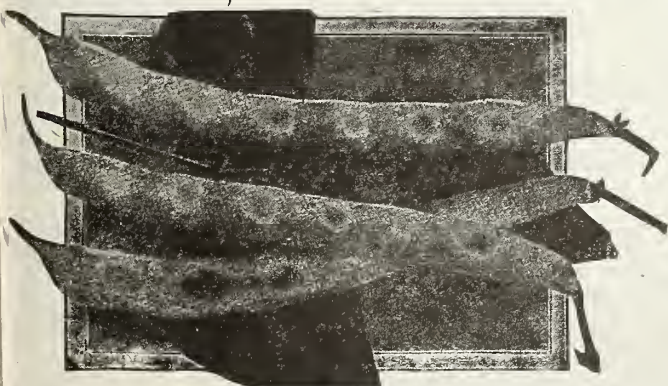
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Positively proof against rust. The earliest of all Wax Beans. The best Wax Bean for market gardeners. Tender and absolutely stringless. Not only is it rust-proof, but it possesses the most excellent quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.25.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Wardwell Kidney Wax—An extra early prolific wax bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Hodson Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean—This is a remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fibre and stringless, while its fine table quality, its long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

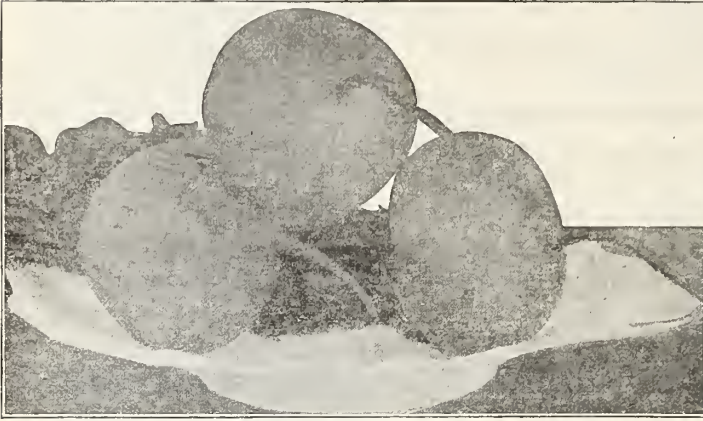


Hodson Wax

TABLE BEETS

For an early supply sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. Lay out the drills for seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop, sow first week in May and for the winter use in June.

Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, light colored, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



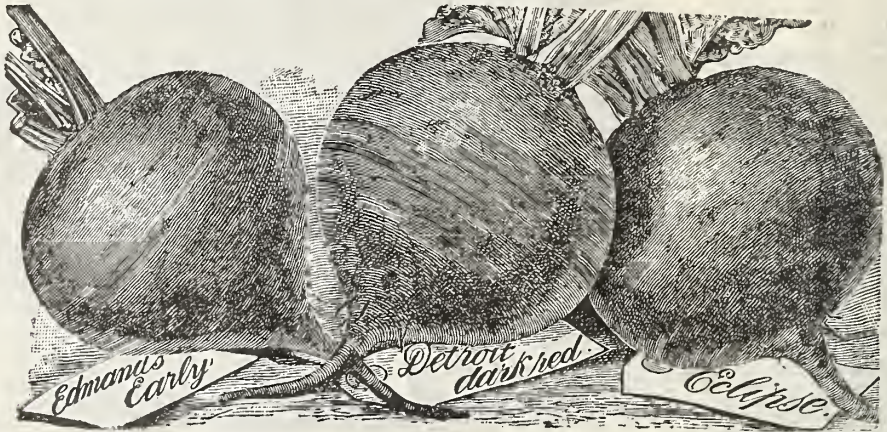
Sutton's Globe Beet

Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This, gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

Bassano—Extra early pink, globular root, flesh white, circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same length of time as the early round beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Sutton's Globe Beet—This beet was imported by us from England from the originator. Resembles the Egyptian, turnip rooted, but is perfectly round. There are none earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.



Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Edman's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having one tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found has been overcome by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first outdoor planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops, which allows close planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality; perfectly round in shape, it differs from all other dark blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark, deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGELS

In foreign countries a man running a dairy or growing stock of any kind for any purpose would be considered a mighty poor manager and in the end would be almost sure to fail, if he failed to grow a quantity of root crops each season. A ration of beet roots with the grain and hay will increase the milk flow at least 25 per cent. The fact that you can produce from 15 to 20 tons of beet roots per acre, will, I believe, convince you that it is the greatest and most profitable crop you can grow. An acre of mangel beets can be produced, figuring all of the work from the first plowing of the land till they are harvested, stored, for not to exceed seventeen dollars per acre. This does not allow for rental value of the acre of land, but allows full labor value for all labor expended on the acre during the season.

Farmers, stock growers and people living in town with a single cow are certainly neglecting the most important root crop when they fail to plant a quantity of these for winter stock feed; easily taken care of, rapid growers; relished by all stock and a health producing feed. Buy these by the pound this year and you will increase your planting each season. Four to six lbs. per acre.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin

out to twelve inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large; quality excellent. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Golden Tankard—A very valuable variety of fine form and bright yellow in color. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Red Globe—The root is large and globular in form; very productive. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.



DANISH SLUDSTRUP

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish Government, which is the highest honor attained in Agricultural circles in Denmark. And to obtain this special certificate is a very difficult undertaking.

Sludstrup is a long reddish yellow root, but not so long as the Mammoth long red. It grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested. The sizes of the roots, like all other varieties, depend entirely upon circumstances. They are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grow them smaller, viz., 6 to 10 pounds each, which is accomplished by not allowing so much space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown.

According to comparative trials made by the Danish Agricultural Society, Sludstrup cropped as follows per acre:

17% more roots than Mammoth long red	22% more roots than Golden Tankard
23% more dry matter than Mammoth long red	28% more dry matter than Golden Tankard

and according to comparative trials made by the Danish Government this valuable root cropped as follows per acre:

Sludstrup 59,730 pounds of roots, containing 7,818 pounds of dry matter; at \$1.35 per hundred pounds amounting to \$105.54.

Mammoth long red, 50,930 pounds of roots, containing 6,387 pounds of dry matter; at \$1.35 per hundred pounds amounting to \$86.22.

Golden Tankard, 48,950 pounds of roots, containing 5,123 pounds of dry matter; at \$1.35 per hundred pounds amounting to \$82.66. Showing a difference varying from \$19 to \$23 per acre compared to Sludstrup.

Thus it is very apparent that this splendid root is far superior to any other Mangel, and can easily be advertised as a very heavy cropper and the best Mangel in the world.

NOTE: The price on dry matter is fixed by the Danish Government by comparing same with grain values for feeding. You will also note that one report is from the Danish Agricultural Society and the other from the Danish Government. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Vilmorene Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

White Klein Wanzelben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

MIXED SUGAR BEETS AND MANGELS

We have just a few pounds of beet seed that has become mixed in handling. The germination is very high, all fresh seeds, and for stock purposes they will be equal to the best named varieties, but will not be all of one type. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

Broccoli

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during winter.

Large White Mammoth—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

CELERY

Did you know that Northwestern grown celery will bring almost double the price on the market that the fancy Michigan and California celery will bring? Northwestern celery will not compare with these fancy brands in size or looks, but in quality it is simply perfect. It is easily grown and every family should have some of this nutritious, healthy vegetable.

Sow in April and May and rake Seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Bleaching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Winter Queen—Highly regarded by growers for late keeping, preserving its solidity and tenderness very late in the spring. Vigorous in growth and of attractive appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Borecole or Kale

Tall Kale—One of the very best plants for greens, well known and much planted by German-Americans, but little used by others. It is much hardier than cabbage and a good frost improves its quality. The leaves are very curly and the plants are very ornamental as well as useful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Dwarf Green German—Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific; flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

1,000-Headed Kale—Sow broadcast like Dwarf Essex Rape for stock. Will produce an immense quantity of green feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. Lb., 40c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Milnor, N. D.,
April 10, 1916.

Dear Sir: The trees we ordered from you last year all grew but three, and the balance look fine. When we want more trees we will always get the Old Reliable Gurney trees.

N. M. Austin.



White Plume Celery



CABBAGE

The high cost of living can be materially reduced by the farmer and the person in town with just a town lot, if they will plant more gardens. The garden should always contain a quantity of cabbage because it can be used in so many ways and is in demand by the housewife almost every day. They will yield very large quantities of good wholesome food, and are one of the easiest of all the vegetables grown. Can be kept all winter in an ordinary root cellar or basement of the house. We print small booklets of instructions for planting, care, diseases, pests, and how to destroy them for practically every vegetable listed. In placing your order do not fail to include these free instructions. They are written by experts and will often save you a crop with just a few minutes' work.

Sow one ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Four ounces for one acre if plants are to be transplanted. If drilled in the field and thinned out $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre.

Extra Early Express

—Produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days. It is earlier than Etampes, although not quite as large. An important acquisition for the Market Gardener for very early use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best of the conical types. Very early and makes medium sized, very solid heads, fine flavored and tender. Has few outside leaves. **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Charleston or Large Wakefield—This cabbage is of the same type as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is about 50% larger. The heads are very solid and tender. Matures about a week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Early Winningsstadt—Another of the conical type, maturing about the same time as the Wakefields. The heads are very pointed and the leaves somewhat fluted on the edges. For the private garden it is one of the best and in point of tenderness or flavor it has no superior. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.60.**

Copenhagen Market—The best Early Round headed sort on the market. The heads are very solid, averaging about 8 pounds. It is short stemmed, the heads growing very close to the ground. Matures with Charleston Wakefield and will give a heavier crop per acre. Our stock of this is very fine. **Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.**



Enkhuizen Glory

Second Early and Summer Varieties



True Jersey Wakefield

excellent variety to plant for fall use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Enkhuizen Glory—Our experience with this cabbage makes it appear more valuable to us each season and leads us to recommend it most highly. It produces a large percentage of perfect, solid heads. It is one of the best to follow after the early sorts. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

All Head Early—Without doubt this cabbage is unexcelled as an Early Flat Dutch or Summer variety. It makes very uniform, large, deep, flat heads and is a very sure header. Withstands heat and dry weather very well. The grain of this variety is very fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.65.**

Early Flat Dutch—A very good variety for second early use. Makes good sized flat heads and is very tender and of fine grain. It is similar to All Head. Has few outside leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

All Seasons—A very fine summer or fall Drumhead cabbage. The heads are at least a third larger than All Head, but if planted early will mature within a few days of the All Head. It is also an



Late Flat Dutch



Mammoth Rock Red

CAULIFLOWER

For spring crops, only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and seed sown in hot-beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop, seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

Vetches Autumn Giant—The best large late Cauliflower, especially desirable for mixed pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

LATE VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



American Drumhead Savoy

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as late Dutch Flats, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

American Late Drumhead Savoy Cabbage—Heads large, round and compact; excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



CHICORY

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

CRESS

Sow peppergrass early in the spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession; cut often, as it will continue to grow. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream, or running water, or in a very moist location.

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 60c.**

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

CELERIAC

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots which when cooked and sliced in vinegar makes a most excellent salad.

Large Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

CUCUMBERS

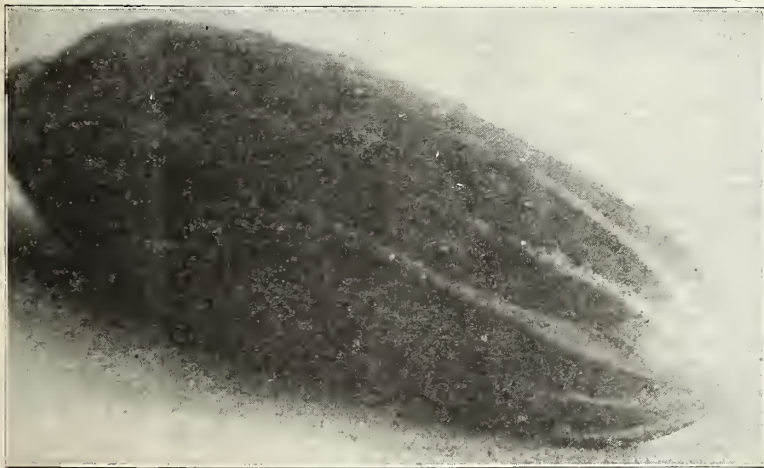
Do not plant cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, thinning out later; make soil very rich. For pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

I don't know as there is any use in my talking to you about cucumbers. A fellow certainly cannot do a subject justice if he don't like what he is talking about, and positively the only time I can look a cucumber in the face is when the vines are commencing to run and the fields are covered with millions of yellow flowers. This time is when the thousands of little fellows, about an inch to an inch and a half long, are picked and made into pickles. At that time I know and relish a good cucumber. As the cucumber increases in size and they commence to bring him in sliced, I am not there. I will let the other fellow eat him, but not me. The next time I enjoy looking at the cucumber is when the fields are covered with the beautiful yellow bronze ripe ones, ready for the seed thresher. It is really a wonderful sight to see fields of cucumbers with hundreds of thousands of the ripe fruit, all practically alike, the ground fairly covered with them, so easy to grow, so good when made into pickles, for myself, and I expect I will have to agree with the millions of people who eat them sliced. Anyone can grow a cucumber.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.**

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.**

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.**



Early White Spine

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.**

New Japanese Climbing—Can be grown on trellises, fences, etc., saving valuable space in small garden. It is very prolific, about ten inches long, thick and fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**



Celeriac Giant Prague

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.**

Livingston's Evergreen Cucumber—It is early, of strong, vigorous growth, withstanding drouth, and is very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost. A perfect pickle sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Chicago or Westfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

CARROTS

The carrot has been one of the despised vegetables by the majority of people for probably centuries, but is at last coming into its own. The carrot is actually one of the most valuable and health giving vegetables grown. A great many people do not realize that it is the most delicious of all of the vegetables. You can commence using them when they are one-half inch through and use them continuously until they are full grown, and then they are excellent all winter; and a carrot properly cooked is the most delicious of any of the vegetables. We will guarantee that if you properly cook them every member of your family will prefer them to almost any vegetable grown, and will call for them more than once a week during the entire season.

And for stock purposes plant an acre or more or less of the Mastodon. It will often produce fifteen to twenty tons of roots per acre, and for milch cows, horses, etc., it is of nearly as much value, pound for pound, as corn, and can be ground for one-fourth the cost per pound.

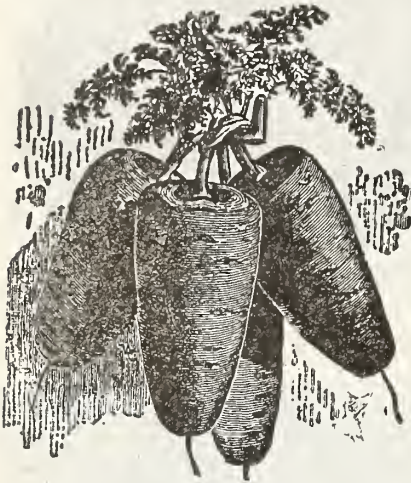
The Best Way to Cook Carrots

Select young, half-grown carrots, scrape and cut into one-fourth inch slices; boil in salted water until tender; then drain thoroughly. To one pint of cooked carrots add one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, a generous sprinkle of pepper. Return to fire and simmer a few minutes; serve in a heated dish.

The larger and older the carrots get, the larger quantity of sugar necessary.

There is no better stock feed than Carrots, and every person should plant more than they want for house use. They are abundant yielders and cheap, healthy stock food.

For successful cultivation soil should be light and deeply tilled. For an early crop the Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.



Danvers

Earliest French Forcing—Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, especially valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity, until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties combined. It is best in shape, deep red-orange colored flesh, finest of all in quality. Earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, producing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Early Chantenay Carrot—This carrot is considered by the market gardeners as one of the very best for early use; it grows about six inches long, very uniform in size and shape, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet and sugary, and is not apt to crack open while growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Guerande or Qx-Heart—A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck; color is a rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Mastodon—Giant white, best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

GURNEY'S PIE CARROTS

We do not suppose you have ever made or eaten a carrot pie; very few people know that carrots are good for pie purposes and probably none of you have known that any particular variety or kind of carrot would make a better pie than another. Carrots for pie purposes are at least equal to pumpkins, and the pie resembles in flavor the pumpkin pie but is much more delicious and on account of your being able to use them long before the pumpkins are ripe you have almost a continuous season of carrot pie, commencing with the carrots when they are about one inch through, and using them until the old carrots are gone in the spring. Make the carrot pie just as you would pumpkin pie, and you will be surprised at the deliciousness of it. This particular carrot is better than any other variety for that purpose, and we trust that you will try it, and be as well pleased with the results as we are. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.



Rubicon Half Long



CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR, EARLY MINNESOTA

This is the most satisfactory of all of the grains for table use, and can be made to cover a period from the first of July until the heavy frosts of Fall, if you use proper varieties and season of planting. The earliest of all sweet corn is the Malakhof. By planting this about May 10 to 15 you will have good roasting ears of excellent quality by the first of July. Plant at the same time Golden Bantam and you will have corn a week to ten days later, follow this with Extra Early Cory, then Early Minnesota and then Country Gentleman or Stowell's Evergreen, and you will have a supply of delicious roasting ears through the entire season. If there are any of these varieties you like better than the other, simply make your plantings about one week apart of that variety and you will accomplish results.

A great many farmers, the very fellows who should have the very best of everything, depend on their field corn for roasting ears. By so doing you are missing the most delicious grain you can have. If your planting is a little larger than can be used in the house, stock of all kinds appreciate it, and it is worth 50c more per hundredweight for fattening purposes than the ordinary field corn.

We are the heaviest growers of Sweet Corn for Seed purposes of any firm in the Northwest. We have grown this year over 2,000 acres of the best varieties and offer only the best of this to our retail trade.

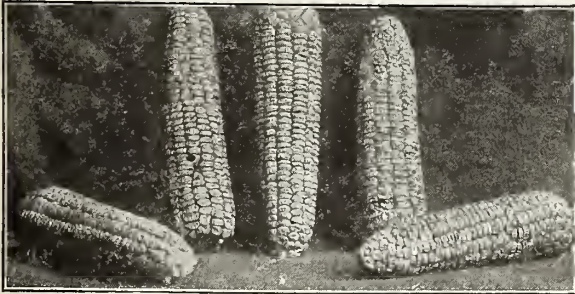
Mammoth White Cory—This cut shows a single stalk with three ears. Produces wonderful yields. This comes in immediately after the Malakhof and will outyield all other early varieties. The quality is strictly first class, size of ear much larger than other varieties of early corn, and an exceptionally profitable variety for market gardeners. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Extra Early Crosby—This is one of the very best of the extra early varieties, producing ears about 6 inches long, each ear almost perfect, and producing from one to three ears on each stalk. We consider this one of the very best varieties and it should be used by those who are looking for quality and quantity. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Golden Bantam—A hardy variety allowing early planting. Stalks grow only three and a half to four feet high, and bear one or two good ears per stalk. When ready for use the grains are a rich golden yellow color, very sweet and fine flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Early Red Cob Cory—One of the best extra early varieties. Ears are about six inches long, and eight-rowed and well filled. This variety does especially well. We have customers who will not plant any other Sweet Corn than Red Cob Cory. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c, postpaid; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.50.



Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn—

One of our own origination and introduction; it resembles the Golden Bantam in quality. It will produce at least 50 per cent more ears; they are at least one-half larger, about one week later, and unlike the Golden Bantam, it can be used for quite a long season after it is once in the roasting ear. In color the kernels are yellow; in quality there is nothing better than Gurney's Early Golden; the kernels are of a rich, creamy yellow, very deep, sweet and tender. On account of its immense yield it is the most profitable

for the market gardener of any of the varieties, and the demand today is for the yellow rather than the white Sweet Corn. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00.

EARLY MAYFLOWER

A down East Yankee Sweet Corn. Is one week later than Golden Bantam, of mighty good quality, is suitable for roasting ears several days longer than most of the early varieties of Sweet Corn. Pure white in color, ten and twelve rows on each ear, deep tender kernels. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$2.25.



Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 12 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$10.00.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn—Due to an oversight, our 1915 catalog failed to list Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. We never knew until that catalog was issued how many fellows wanted Stowell's Evergreen. We were "swamped" with letters from the time the catalog went out until past planting season wondering why we had discontinued Stowell's. Of course, this took a personal letter to all of the people who wanted it and we told them we had the same strain of Stowell's we had been selling them for several years. Absolutely the best of this late, delicious sweet corn. We grow Stowell's in large quantities; in fact, we are the largest sweet corn growers for seed purposes in the Northwest and we will always grow Stowell's Evergreen until they get something better. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 12 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$9.50.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sowed thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. 12 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50.

POPCORN

About one farmer in ten grows Popcorn, even the little amount that is required for the children's popping during the winter months, when it is enjoyed so much. Give the children this year a little spot in the garden where they can plant at least one pound of the White Rice Popcorn, for their own use this coming winter. I would bet you dollars to doughnuts that the little shavers will never let this popcorn bother you, but they will hoe and cultivate it and produce a greater money yield, per square rod, than you will in the best acre of your own cornfield. Give the kids a try at it.

Very often there is good money in "little things," which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

Few people realize the profit that can be made on a single acre of popcorn. In parts of Iowa they are growing popcorn almost exclusively as a field crop, and the heavy buyers for candy factories are paying better prices each year for it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice— $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.00.

Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 25c.

Black Beauty Popcorn

This new variety produces an ear larger than the White Rice corn, kernel much larger, color almost jet black; very tender when popped, pops to very large size, and practically every kernel is perfect for popping purposes. This is a very valuable novelty and while the stock is limited we are offering it in small quantities only. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot-beds very early in the spring, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

GARLIC

This vegetable is very much in demand for use with meats, sausages, etc. We can furnish in any quantity. 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

LETTUCE

For very best results sow the lettuce in rows just as you always do, but when it is up and making the second set of leaves, transplant it to about four to six inches apart in the rows. Did you ever realize that when you sow lettuce so very thick in the row that you are getting very poor quality lettuce and only about one-tenth the quantity to the row that you should have. By transplanting, the plants will make immense, tender leaves, of good quality, and the headed varieties will often head, making solid heads weighing one pound or more. Give them plenty of room and they will well repay you for the little time and trouble you take in transplanting. Try it out on a small scale anyway and see if we are not right.

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth, it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and it is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keeps a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered; deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

Paris White Cos, or Celery Lettuce—This new variety from France is by far the best Cos Lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

Big Boston—A large heading, forcing sort, also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and hard leaves, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

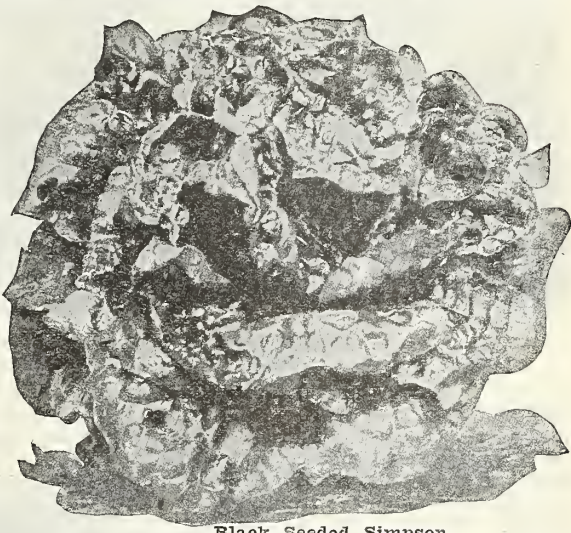
Black Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing in hot-beds, cold frames or green-houses. It is preferred by most growers over White Seeded Tennis Ball on account of producing large heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

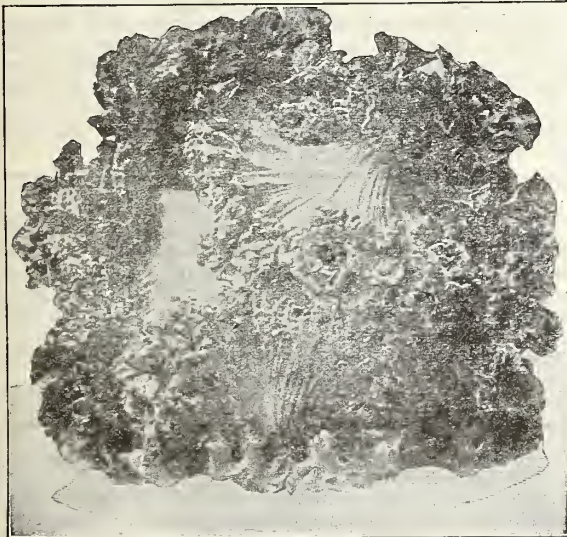
ENDIVE

Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

Green Curled—Leaves curled, dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Black Seeded Simpson



Hanson



PRIZE WINNERS

All From One Garden, All From Gurney Seed

to get. I have stolen melons a good many times. As my hair commences to get gray, I don't know that I approve of this, but boys will steal melons for the next twenty generations just as they have for the last twenty, and when they go into the patch and take just what they want to eat, picking and handling them carefully, not destroying the vines nor spoiling melons, I think we can all forgive the crime just for the fun they get out of it. So plant enough for your own boys and a few for the neighbors.

Muskmelons

Osage — (Miller's Cream) — This is the most profitable of all Melons for the market gardener; uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the Melons may be, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.



Home Sweet Home—This is a very fine market or family melon. As shown in the illustration, it is oblong in shape, very beautifully netted, thick green flesh, and of delicious flavor. The melons run medium to large in size and exceedingly uniform, and a basket of them makes a very handsome appearance in market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Home Sweet Home Muskmelon

Sturgis, S. D., April 17, 1916.

Shrubbery and plants received all in excellent condition. All finished planting Saturday evening. My ground was in first class shape. Strawberries the best I ever got from a nursery, with 6 surplus. Thanks. I gave my catalog to a near neighbor and I think you will hear from it in some kind of an order. I take great pleasure in recommending your house for promptness and quality of goods.

John Eastman.

North Yakima, Wash., November 20, 1916.

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.,

Dear Sirs: I have mailed to your Company today a packet containing one Bugless Potato. Also two ears of Rainbow Flint corn. You can select whichever you wish for competition on your prize-winning offer. Your potatoes beat any potatoes I have ever planted to yield. Two years ago my wife got one pound of seed from you and this year I have about one ton of them.

Yours truly,

R. R. Peden.

This potato weighed 2 lbs., 7 oz.

Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons.

This is a very satisfactory melon for the home garden and home market. The melon is very large and attractive and brings a good price always, but not a good shipping melon. We have picked as high as six ripe melons at one time from a single vine, none of them weighing less than 7 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.10.

Newport—Every person who tastes the Newport Muskmelon goes into ecstasies over its rich, aromatic flavor, and it certainly is the most delicious of all green-fleshed sorts. It is very early, ripening with the Jenny Lind, which it resembles, and from which it originated. The fruits are deep and almost round; exterior dull green, ripening to a rich golden color, evenly and closely netted. The ribs are quite shallow. The flesh is of exquisite texture, rich and melting clear to the rind. It is a bountiful yielder; the melons are not large, but of that desirable size the market demands. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.



Giant of Colorado



Newport

Emerald Gem—I asked the gardener at the Hospital for the Insane to name the muskmelon that he thought the most of, the one that would yield the most, and produce the best percentage of strictly good melons of the right size. Without hesitation he said Emerald Gem first. For the big institution out there he grows several acres of muskmelons and I noticed a larger percentage of the acreage was Emerald Gem than any other one variety, and he was producing some beauties. They are not quite as much netted as other muskmelons, in fact they are nearly smooth skinned, deeply ribbed green rind, with just a few lighter colored stripes, flesh thick so that the seed cavity is not much larger than a walnut. Flesh of a delicate salmon color, and it would be useless for me to tell you much of their quality because you might think I was prejudiced. I think the best way would be to plant some Emerald Gems and prove for yourself that they are the best of the standard melons. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for the market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weigh from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

Citron, the Green-Seeded Variety

We can furnish these in either the small round or the large long. They are used for making preserves, and I guess every housewife knows of numerous other ways to use them. They are a very valuable vegetable. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb. 60c.

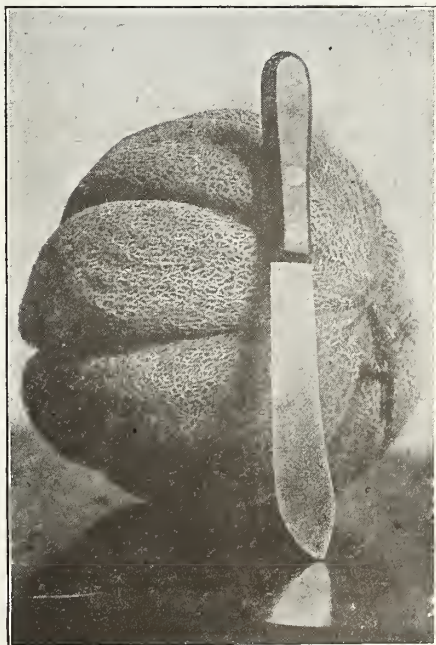
Soo Co., Iowa, November 27, 1916.

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.

Dear Sirs: How are you supplied with Black Hill Spruce Evergreens? I have another building site to plant next spring, also a neighbor.

Have you a book of plans for landscape? My new place has south slope and southeast front. The neighbor's has a north front. We expect to come out some time this winter. Can use a carload of the 24 to 30-inch evergreens, balled and burlapped. What will they cost? There is another party who may want a car of trees. The 500 I bought of you two years ago are doing fine. Have you elms of good size?

R. N. Wilkinson.

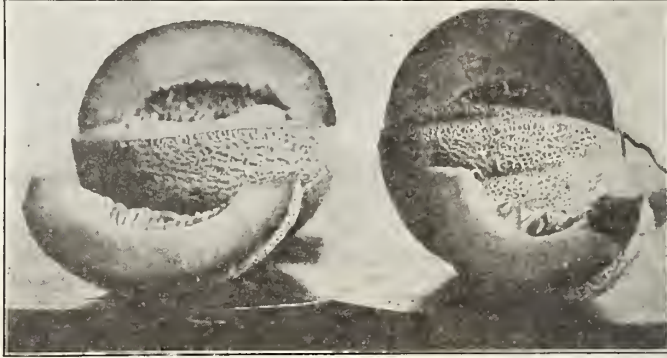


Hackensack

Hoodoo

Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons, introduced three years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, meat very thick, seed cavity extremely small, netting is very close and firm, making it one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Rocky Ford
and
Hoodoo
for the
Private
and
Market
Garden.



Rocky Ford

Hoodoo

Green
and
Salmon
Flesh
Twin
Money
Makers.

Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest melons grown; small, round and flattened at ends, deeply ribbed, thickly netted, which makes it valuable for shipping; an excellent variety for the restaurant trade, flesh light green; sweetest of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for the hotel and table use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.

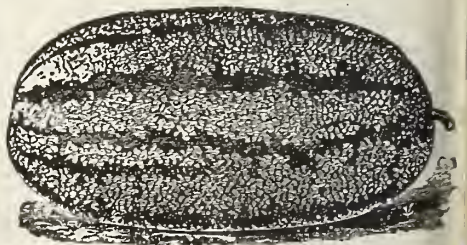


WATERMELONS

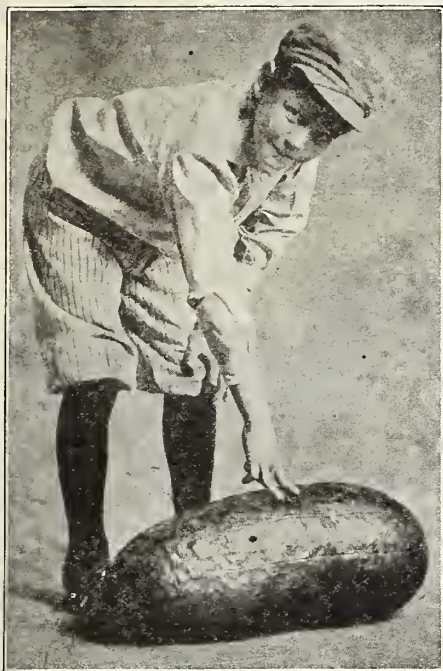
One ounce to 25 hills.

McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rim. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Pinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



McIver's Sugar



Before



After

Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.

Sweetheart — Our field of Watermelons this past season was certainly a pleasant sight. A field of 30 acres of these planted right and growing right was so well covered with melons that a person could have started in any part of the field and walked around all over it and stepped on a large melon each time. Every melon seemed to be perfect in color and shape. This is certainly a fine strain of this very popular shipping melon. Rind is thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender, size large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Georgia Rattlesnake

True Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy — Large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

Waubay, S. D., May 29, 1916.

Dear Sir: Received the Ever-bearing Strawberries May 8th and planted same day. Picked the first ripe berries 28th of the same month. That is three weeks after planting. If you do not believe it, can send you some by mail; 24 grew out of 25.

Be sure to send me your next issue of your catalog.

Karl Hoefs.

Peerless—(Ice Cream)—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$2.00.**

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited Melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large Melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.**

Light Icing or Ice Rind—Medium sized; very thin rind; color light green; flesh bright red and crisp; seed white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.**



Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon

Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon—This is an improvement over the old COLE'S EARLY. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better quality and earlier; in fact, it is the earliest and sweetest watermelon grown. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened further north than it was supposed possible to ripen them. COLE'S EARLY is no less valuable for the middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weight about 8 to 12 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh bright-red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid, small seed cavity. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.**

Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor; oblong, thin rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.**

Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 lbs. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.**

MUSHROOMS

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. **Best spawn, in bricks, 30c per lb.**



ONION CULTURE AND PROFIT IN ONIONS

You cannot plant a crop on your farm that will produce more dollars per acre than a crop of onions. The yield in this particular section of South Dakota from the onion **Dakota** and **Southport Red Globe** and other standard varieties has been exceptionally heavy; the gardeners selling but few of them under \$1.00 per bu., and lots of them moving at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bu., making the greatest yield of dollars per acre of any crop. Onions can be grown and delivered at your station for \$30.00 per acre; this allows about \$6.00 per acre rent for the land.

ONION SEED

Last year we sold nearly a carload of onion seed in lots of from one package to 100 lbs., all going direct to the grower. This would mean a planting of from eight to ten thousand acres of onions. Four years ago our sales of onion seed would be less than one-eighth of the amount we sold last year, and there has been a good healthy increase in all of these four years, and we expect this season to sell fifty per cent more than we did last year. Onion growing is very profitable, probably the most profitable of any of the root crops. A small investment, a reasonable amount of work, and an immense income per acre, and Gurney's High Grade Seeds will insure you the immense income. Onion seed are our hobby. You know sometimes you will see a farmer who runs a most excellent place, you think that everything is just about as perfect as it can be, but that fellow has a hobby. Possibly it is some variety of seed corn, maybe horses, cattle, or hogs, or some particular variety of these. When you find his hobby you will find him giving this particular item a little better attention than anything else on the place.

That is exactly where you strike us in the seed business. Our hobby is onions.

SELECTION OF LAND AND PREPARATION OF SEED BED

Selection of land for onion growing should have your most careful consideration. Remember that most of the work in an onion field necessarily must be done with hand machines and by hand, consequently you should select a piece of ground kept thoroughly clean the year previous. We would advise using ground that had produced potatoes or a garden crop, or some other crop that had been kept thoroughly free from trash, so there will be nothing left in the ground to catch on the knives of the wheel hoe, which is so necessary in the success of onion culture. The newer and richer the land the better. Do not cover it with coarse manure just before plowing as it would have a tendency to dry out, and more or less of the trash will interfere with the cultivation of the onions. When you have made the selection to your satisfaction prepare the ground; plow it in the best possible shape, disc and drag and float the ground until you have put it in the same condition that you would the very best garden ground you have planted. Remember that every dollar's worth of work you put on the ground previous to sowing the seed will save you \$2.00 when it comes to cultivation and care of the crop during the growing season. Do not figure that you are wasting time in preparing the seed bed.

After the seed bed is prepared to your satisfaction and the weather conditions are right, which may be any time during the month of April or the first half of May, drill your onions in, using any good seed drill, though we prefer the **Planet Jr.** Onion seed should be planted at the rate of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre and should be covered from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, depending on the kind of land. On rather heavy soil a little less covering, and on light or sandy soil, a little deeper. The rows should be from 12 to 14 inches apart and you should make them just as straight as possible; we advise stretching a line for the first row, and following this with your drill; the marker on your drill will make the next row straight, and so on through the field. After sowing the seed and previous to its coming up, if the ground should become crusted, which it may from several causes—the principal one a heavy rain—you should then put the rakes on your wheel hoe and go over the ground breaking this crust; it can be done as fast as you can walk and will save your onion crop, as onions will not break through the crust. This has caused more failures in onion growing than any other one cause.

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS

After sowing the onion seed and previous to their coming up you may have a good stand of weeds; if it looks as though you were going to have a large crop of weeds, take your double wheel hoe or garden cultivator, whichever you have, put the rakes on it and go over the ground thoroughly without regard to the rows, as the seed will be deep enough so the rakes will not disturb it even if you go crossways. As soon as you can see the rows put on the knives. We advise the double wheel hoe with 6-inch knives. Straddle the row, cultivating as close as you possibly can to the little onions; do not cultivate deep—barely under the surface of the ground, just enough to destroy the weeds. Do not cultivate onions deep at any time; onion roots are very close to the top of the ground and if you repeatedly cut them off, you will induce your onions to grow up to **long necks** or **scallions** and make them grow much later in the season than otherwise. Follow with thorough cultivation, removing the weeds in the rows by hand just as early as possible after they appear. If you allow the weeds in the rows to grow so they disturb the ground for several inches when you pull them you will have a bunch of scallions where you have disturbed the onions. Remember this always: onions and weeds can be produced on the same ground but it is not profitable, at least from the onion end. Keep your onion crop free from weeds from the time you start until harvest and you will have a profitable crop.

ROLLING THE TOPS

Hundreds of people write us each year asking when they shall roll their onions in order to make them ripen. We have always advised our customers to keep off the onion field with their barrel; we have submitted this question to the best onion growers in the country and they all advise that onions are damaged more than helped by rolling. The proper selection of land, preparation of the seed bed, securing strictly first-class seed, and good care for the summer will produce a crop of marketable onions without the use of the barrel or any other roller.

HARVESTING THE CROP

As early as your onions are mature they should be pulled, left on the field and allowed to cure for several days. For small fields, a boy on his knees—straddling one row and pulling a row on each side and making a windrow of them—is best; for larger fields or where you prefer in the smaller ones, attach the onion lift to your wheel hoe, and lift the onions from the ground; this makes it much easier to handle than pulling them. The onions should be allowed to lay on the ground, if the weather is right, for several days; the tops will then be thoroughly dry and can be jerked off easily as you handle them, putting them into bags or crates. In sacking or crating onions for the market we would advise the use of new bags and new crates, as a new package always brings a better price for the goods they contain than an old, dirty package will. We also advise making two grades of your onions; the increased price for the fancy onions will more than pay for the trouble. If the weather be bad during the harvest time the onions can be spread on corn crib floors and kept there for some time. Heavy frosts or light freezes do not hurt the onions, especially if they have as much protection as they would have in an ordinary corn crib.

MARKETING THE ONIONS

We advise marketing as many onions as you can at home, as it saves the freight charges both ways. After you have supplied your home market there is always a regular market just as there is for potatoes, corn, wheat or hogs. Always remember the better grade you have to ship and the more attractive the package the better the price.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee all the onion seed we send out to be of the crop of 1916 and to test to the satisfaction of the purchaser; that is, on arrival of seed test it and if it does not test to your satisfaction return it to us at once and your money will be refunded. We make a specialty of onion seed and probably sell more than any other seed house in the northwest. We offer our customers nothing but fresh seed each year and seed of the best quality. It is absolutely necessary that you should have a strictly first grade seed to produce a good crop, but good seed will not always produce a good crop if you do not handle it properly after planting it. The growers in the Northwest are reporting better success than ever with Gurney's Onion Seed.

Lone Star Ranch, Trail City, S. D.,
April 8, 1916.

I have about 3,000 pounds of nice, even-sized Gurney Red Globe Onions, raised from seed bought of you last year. These onions are about the finest I ever raised.

You wished me to report on my sweet clover and alfalfa experience. Will say that sweet clover is great. I had samples last year over 7 feet high, and all of it stood over 6 feet. This was planted in rows two years ago. The dry land alfalfa is doing fine.

N. O. TULIN.



VARIETIES TO PLANT GURNEY'S RED GLOBE ONION "DAKOTA"

In offering the "Dakota" Onion for the first time we wish to tell you something of it. The parentage of this onion is strictly Southport Red Globe, but has been grown in Dakota for a number of years and by careful selection of the bulbs and saving of the seed crop we have produced an onion that is very uniform in size, very dark red in color, a perfect globe, and quite a bit earlier than any other globe onion that we know of. We consider this one of the most profitable onions for the people of the Northwest to plant. It has yielded an immense crop of firm bulbs when other seed has failed to do as well. On account of being able to market them earlier than other varieties you can secure a better price, and as the yield is equally as large as any other variety it is certainly more profitable to plant them. The seed will cost you a little more money than the others, but a few cents per acre is more than made up by the results in the fall.

The seed supply of the onion "Dakota" is limited this season, and we can not offer them in as large lots as we would like, but expect to be able another year to supply all the demand for them. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.25.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—We consider this the most profitable of the onions for planting in the north. Brings the best price on the market of any of the red onions. Its large size, dark, glossy red color and the fact that it is one of the best keepers makes it very desirable. They are just a little later in maturing than the Red Flat, but are safe to plant almost any place that onions can be grown. We would advise that you make the bulk of your planting Southport Red Globes. This variety has given as high as 1,100 bushels per acre, and is the leading market variety in the north. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.55; 4 lbs., \$5.50, postage paid.**

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. It is a more perfect globe than the Yellow Globe Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale, straw yellow skin, mild flavor and a heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We would advise that you plant a part of your acreage to these. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.50, postage paid.**

SOUTHPORT LARGE WHITE GLOBE—This is the best all-purpose white onion in cultivation; it is large, a perfect globe, silvery white and the very best keeper, and excellent quality. It commands in a small way a higher price on the market than the Yellow or Red onion, but the demand is not as large for the White. In growing onions we advise that you put in a part of your acreage of this large White Globe, as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them at a better price than you could get for other onions. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunches. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.00, postage paid.**

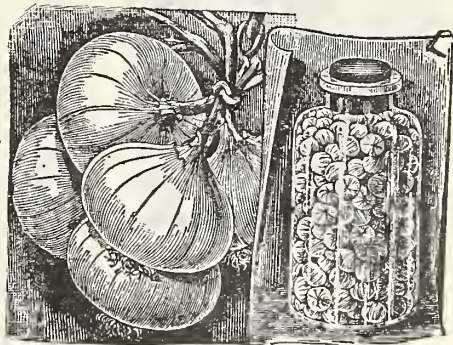
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—One of the old standard varieties and a favorite onion especially in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red, form round, somewhat flat, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and stronger in flavor than most other kinds. Very productive, best keeper, and very popular for general cultivation in most localities. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on very rich soil, but it is the best of any variety on poor or dry soil. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.50, postage paid.**

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT—For the early market we advise this onion, as it matures two to three weeks earlier than other onions. It is not quite so large, medium size, flat in form, flesh white tinged with pink, skin deep red, solid, good keeper. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40; 4 lbs., \$5.**

PRIZETAKER—This is the largest of all onions and most handsome, the mildest in flavor, not excepting the Bermuda onions. Our seed stock of this onion is pure American grown and produces the largest and handsomest onion we have ever seen; larger in size and better in appearance than the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing as high as 3 and 3½ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color, and so mild and sweet that it can be eaten raw like an apple. This variety has been on sale in the grocery stores over the country and usually retails at from 5 to 8 cents per lb. This onion is a reasonably good keeper, but should be disposed of by January 1st. We strongly urge the planting of a reasonable acreage of this variety, as it will certainly prove profitable. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.25, postage paid.**

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—This is absolutely the largest white onion grown, specimens often measuring as much as 20 inches in circumference and weighing as high as four lbs. It is of very attractive shape and color; silvery white skin, flesh a most agreeable flavor, but only a reasonable keeper. We advise the growing of this in small quantities and you should dispose of them by the first of December. For exhibition purposes these should be started in a hot bed and transplanted; in this way you will produce onions of immense size. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60; 4 lbs., \$5.60, postage paid.**

PARIS WHITE PICKLING, OR SMALL SILVER-SKIN—This is used for pickling purposes almost entirely; it is of small size, silvery white and makes the best onion for its purpose. In planting onions for pickling or for sets, seed should be sown at the rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**



White Pickling

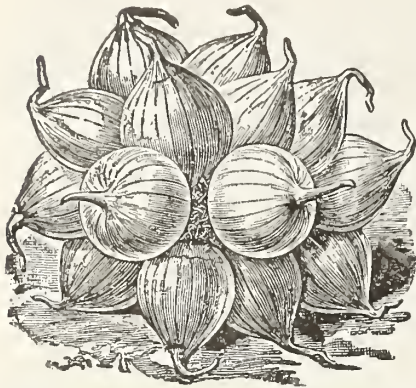
White Welch Onions

For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

St. Cloud, Minn., April 23, 1916.

Dear Sirs: Please find enclosed check for \$14 for enclosed order for nursery stock and seeds. I bought Compass cherries, plums and currants of you three years ago. They all lived, excepting one, and have borne fruit two years. Were just loaded last year.

Mrs. Victor Larson.



LEEK

London Flag—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and five inches between the plants, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.



ONION SETS. These may be planted early in the spring to be used for green onions, or can be allowed to grow, producing large onions very early. They are planted largely by market gardeners and allowed to grow full size on account of coming onto the market when other onions are scarce; in this way they realize the best price. 32 lbs. per bu.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., \$1.20; 1 bu., \$5.00.

RED BOTTOM SETS. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$4.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS. Enormously productive. 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

POTATO ONIONS. Should be planted in March or April. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$3.75.

EVERGREEN TOP, OR WINTER ONIONS. These are planted in September and you should ask for prices.



OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PEANUTS

South Dakota Grown

Two or three years ago we offered a quantity of South Dakota grown peanuts. It sounded almost wonderful to think that South Dakota was growing them and we find that peanuts are just as easy to grow as potatoes, sometimes a little more so. This last year, for instance, when potatoes failed to potato, but peanuts went right on peanutting and made as good a crop as they did any season. Down south they let the hogs harvest the peanuts because it is easier to do that than it is to harvest them in any other way. The Southern hog has a shovel nose and enjoys this work. Up here peanuts are grown profitably and a panful of them set in the oven, baked and eaten during these long winter evenings is certainly worth while. Do you get the idea? The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow wherever the land is suitable for them. They will grow on most any land, but a warm, sandy loam is best. 1 lb., postpaid, 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.15, postage paid.



PEAS

For several years there has been a short crop of all varieties of Peas, but the crop of 1916 is, we are pleased to say, an exception. We have in the last year produced a good crop of peas and once more the people will be able to buy in as large quantities as they want, as the price is reasonable, and we can once more enjoy this delicious vegetable. Purchase enough for several plantings so you will have them for a long period. Nothing is so easily grown as peas, nothing brings you the returns that are so profitable to the market gardener and so enjoyable to the family. The Gurney's strain of peas is the best grown, and we have made our prices as low as consistent with quality of goods which you will receive from us.

Peas, First Earlies

The planting of an early crop of garden peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows three to four feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

Thomas Laxton—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas are large as Telephone, unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlies, with pods double the size, and contain on the average 7 to 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. It is a reliable market gardeners' as well as private gardeners' pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Gradus, or Prosperity—Early as Challenge or Alaska, equal in quality and size to Telephone. The great drawback to the small, early round peas is lack of size and flavor. In Gradus, however, we have a pea coming in along with Alaska, producing dark green, handsome pods as large as Telephone, containing 8 to 10 large peas, with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2½ feet, and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early Dwarf Peas; outyields Premium Gem or American Wonder. The best sort for the market or home garden. The vines are vigorous and very prolific, while the pods are closely packed with large peas of very fine flavor. Height, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

American Wonder—One of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is the compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

First and Best, or Extra Early—One of the earliest tall varieties, with smooth, round peas, which ripen almost at one time. Grows two to two and one-half feet high; seed yellowish white; pods straight, short and well filled. Quality best of smooth seeded early varieties. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A smooth pea, well suited for extra early planting; vine, 2 feet high; pods small; will not rot in cold, wet ground; popular with canners. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

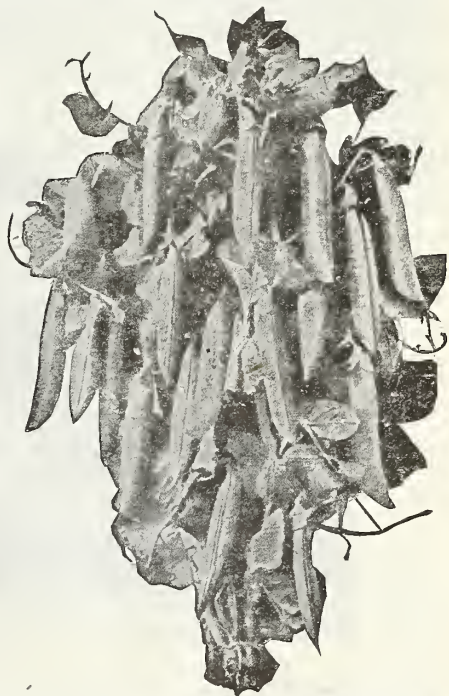
McLean's Little Gem, or Premium Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas. Height, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Edible Podded Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Vines grow to be almost 15 inches in height with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cooked pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Yankton Main Crop Pea

One dollar's worth of seed of the Yankton Main Crop will furnish an ordinary family with all of the green and canned peas they can use in a year. It is the best quality of any. We will send you 5 lbs. postpaid for the dollar.



Gentlemen:

I received the dozen Everbearing Strawberry Plants, order No. 1313-S, the 2d inst., and planted them this morning. They are sure in fine shape, and if they don't grow it will be my own fault. I assure you I appreciate your sending me these plants, and will give you an order next season.

Sheridan, Wyo., May 3, 1916.

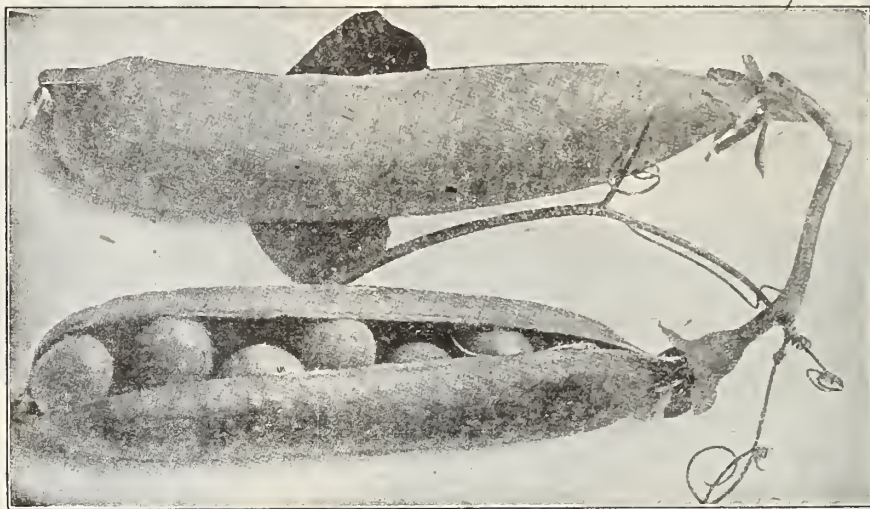
C. A. HULBUTT.

Second Earlies and Late Varieties

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Champion of England—Although this is one of the oldest of the tall-growing late peas, we have not yet found one that surpasses it in quality. There is no other pea as sweet as this. The vines grow almost 5 feet high, are very vigorous and produce the large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$6.50.

Pride of the Market—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. Pods are medium green in color, very large, often containing nine large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, a very good sort for the home garden. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.



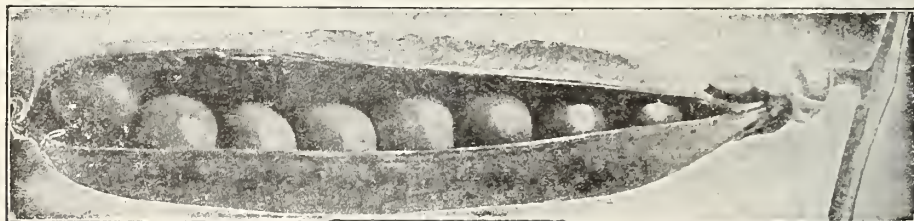
Improved Stratagem

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. Vines grow only 18 inches high, do not have to be brushed, they are extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Bliss' Abundant—Remarkably productive. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height; pods, 3 inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 60 lbs., \$4.75.



Yankton Main Crop

Yankton Main Crop—See Good Things for 1916. The best general crop pea. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.50.

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.20; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Duke of Albany, or American Champion—Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet; vigorous, productive, pods about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, broad, well filled; quality extra fine. Seed large, light green, very much wrinkled; remains eatable longer than other peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.20; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

PEPPERS

Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. Plants well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. The monstrous peppers are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

Bull Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine, Earlier than Ruby King. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c.

Ruby King—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c.

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c.

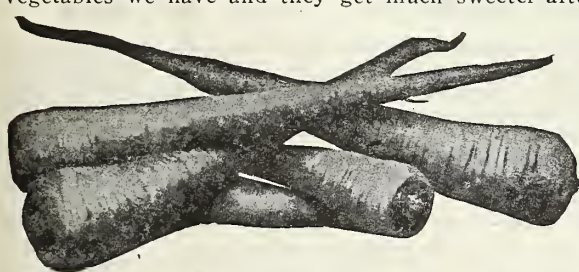
Tobasco—Hottest small bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Dear Sirs: When will your catalog be out, as I expect to buy a good many seed from you this year, as your seeds are reliable. Those five pounds of onion seed bought of you last summer germinated exceptionally well and are growing nicely now in field.
Buntyn, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1916.
Parks W. Walker.

PARSNIPS

We were told that parsnips were poison until after they had been frozen. This is absolutely an untruth. They never have been and never will be poison. It is one of the best vegetables we have and they get much sweeter after they are frozen; consequently it is much better to freeze them if you can before using.



We dig them in the fall, pack them in boxes in sand and let them freeze. Have the boxes small enough so that you can remove one to the cellar at a time and use them up through the winter for fries and parsnip stews. Nothing better. Try it our way and you will enjoy them.

Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—

The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The

roots are very smooth, the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—A great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips are improving by remaining exposed to frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PUMPKINS

These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way; four plants to a hill.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crook-neck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained, and very productive; superior to many field varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Quaker Pie—A distinct and valuable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 65c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows to a medium size; pear-shaped, and a little ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Tennessee Sweet Potato



Field of Connecticut Field Pumpkin

RADISHES

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Radish, Half Long, Scarlet or Paris Beauty—One of the most delicious of the half long Radishes; in fact, it comes in season between the Turnip and Globe Root and the Long Rooted one. Upper parts are scarlet, changing to a much lighter pink at the tip of the root. Always crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other red forcing Radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weighing about ten ounces, and will remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

White Strassburg—Very large half-long sort of unexcelled flavor. It is a rapid grower, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and hand-somest extra early Radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

The Icicle—This new Radish is undoubtedly the finest white Radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest of the long Radishes. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Hailstone—The quickest growing white radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Crimson Giant Radish



Icicle



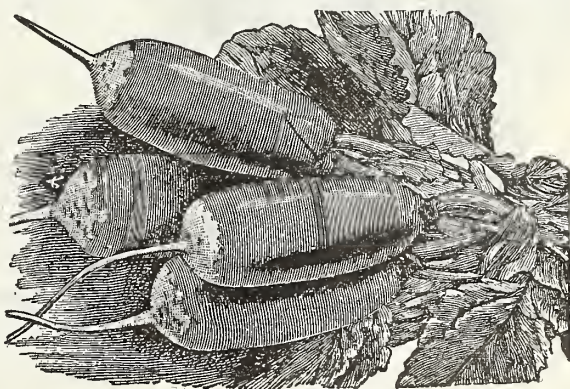
Early Scarlet Turnip

Early Long White, Vienna, or Lady Finger—This is unquestionably the finest long white Radish in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, and is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

All Summer's Radish—This new Radish is a great acquisition to the list of Radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pithy or strong if left in the ground for as long as two months. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season, and its immense size. At maturity it is nearly as large as an ordinary Globe Turnip and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and is grown. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine Radish in bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

French Breakfast—A great favorite, beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



French Breakfast

Lewellyn, Neb., Aug. 7, 1916.

Dear Sir:

There are a great many in this locality that are so well pleased with our "Hansen Hybred Plums." We want to get more for ourselves. We are very well pleased with our three-year-old trees. One Opata had 32 quarts on besides all that the turkeys could reach and get, but we like the Sapa the best, and also the Compass Cherry. They are just getting ripe.

Yours for success,

GEORGE H. JENEWEIN.

Winter Radish

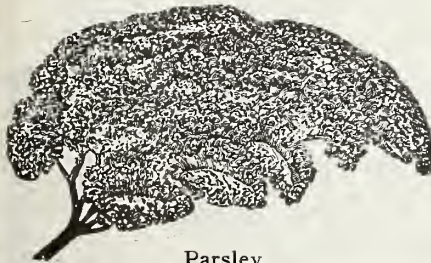
This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the Turnip and Rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish, as you will not be ready for it before June or July. The result is when planting time comes you have no winter Radish Seed, and consequently you get no winter Radishes. Add enough of these to your spring order so that you may have plenty of the vegetable for winter use. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in your house, or cellar, same as older vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp Radishes nearly all winter. Give these a trial this year.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—An excellent Winter Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Round Black Spanish—The favorite Winter Radish of Germany. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Parsley

flavor as the regular parsley, but it produces small turnip-shaped roots underground that are used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c.

PARSLEY

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.

Turnip-Rooted Parsley—This vegetable has the same

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables, it is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

Wessington Springs, S. D., May 1; 1916.

Dear Sirs:

The trees came in fine shape. The apples, planted three weeks today, are growing fine. The Hybred Hansen Plums planted last season are in full bloom. I am sending you a photo of one of the Opatas. The others are equally as fine. To my surprise the Hanska blossomed first.

Geo. C. Williams.



Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

How many tons can you grow to the acre? Twenty tons is not an unusual crop. If used only for stock food it's the best acre on the farm.

True Hubbard—This is the well-known Winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The squashes grow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of 12 to 18 inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinctive appearance which suggests its name, "Mammoth Whale." The skin is of dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Under good cultivation the fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange yellow and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Delicata—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

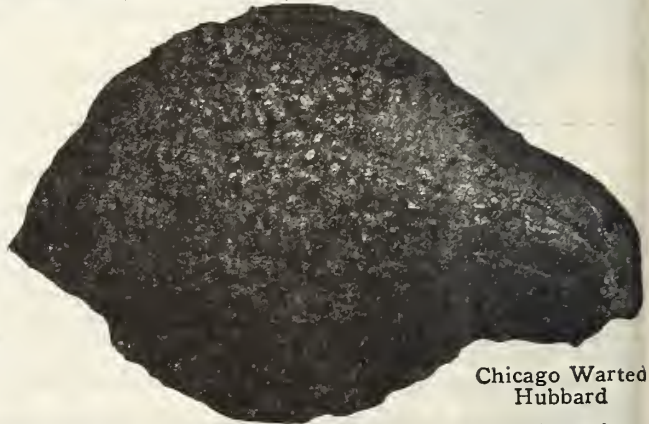
Summer Squash

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

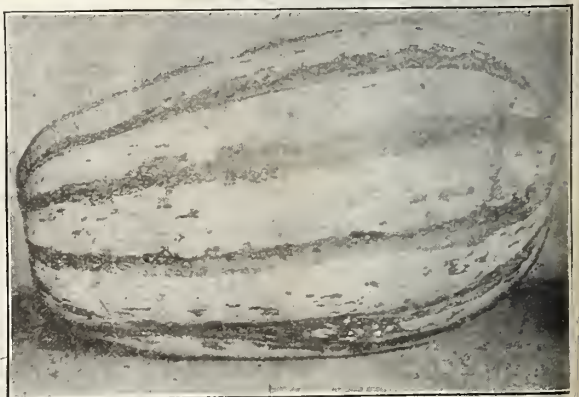
Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Chicago Wartyed Hubbard—A perfect dark green and very warty selection from the well-known Hubbard, retaining all the good qualities of its parent. Very handsome, a good keeper and sells at sight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



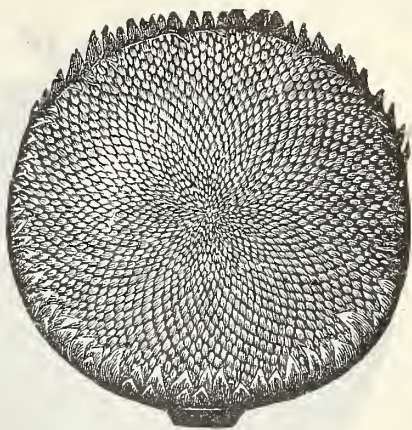
Chicago Wartyed
Hubbard



Delicata

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land. Oz., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



SPINACH

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are krinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

Prickly, or Fall—Stands winter well; of less bulk than the round leaf. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter, and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

TOMATOES

It is not how cheap we can furnish you Tomato seed, but how good. In buying Tomato seed from us you are getting the **Gurney quality**, which means the very best produced. There are no better strains of any of the varieties that we are offering and the constantly increasing demand for **Gurney Tomato** seed proves that we are furnishing seed that produces the best quality, quantity, smoothest and best shipping of any.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest of the extra early bright red Tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana, a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. On account of the handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality, it has commanded nearly double the price on the local markets over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.



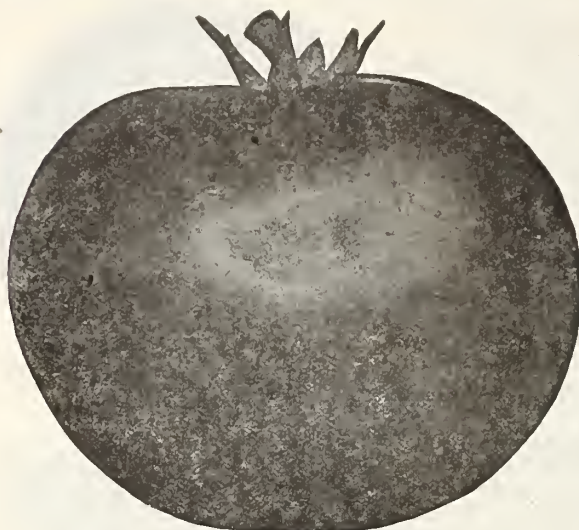
Spark's Earliana

Dear Sirs:

I have completed testing the two bushels of Wisconsin No. 7 corn received from you, and am very well satisfied with same. One kernel from each ear or out of 285 only 4 failed to germinate, which makes it better than 98 per cent. Thanking you for sending good seed, I am

G. A. Anderson.

Renville, Minn., March 7, 1916.



Early Dwarf Champion

NEW GLOBE

Every Tomato of this variety just alike. Size, color, solid meat and quality. Every vine full and ripens early. Get next to it, Market and Home Gardener.

An extra good all around sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and, on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

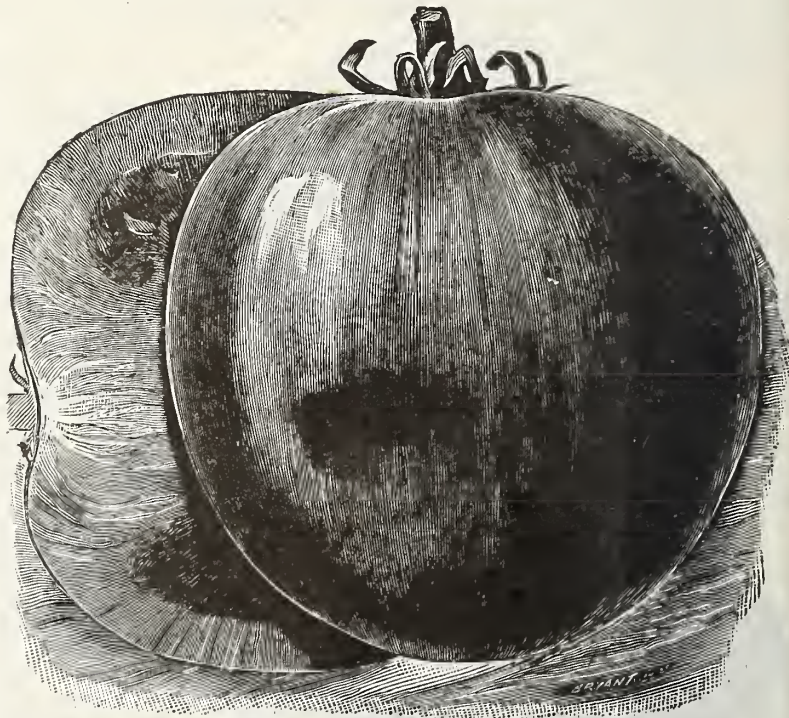
In time of ripening it belongs among the first earlies. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest hint of yellow at any stage of ripening. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicate flavor; unsurpassed for slicing or to eat from the hand. For early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Ponderosa Tomato—This is the largest of all of the tomatoes. Often producing fruit weighing two pounds or more. Very bright red, generally smooth, fine vigorous growers, producing large crops of this immense fruit; quality very good. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c.

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting; fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meated. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

New "Globe" Tomato



Belgrade, Mont., May 14, 1916.

Gentlemen: Have received your second shipment of Plum trees in good condition. Thanks. The first I set out the 22nd of April are leafing out and blooming.

AXEL N. SANDQUIST.

EARLIBELL TOMATO

Once more the Earlibell has scored, at least one week ahead of all other varieties in ripening. Every season we receive from people all over the United States samples of Tomato seed, saying this is earlier than any other variety. We plant these samples side by side with the Earlibell in our trial grounds, planting them on the same day, and without an exception the Earlibell has produced ripe fruit one week ahead of the others. It is an immensely prolific variety, of good, large, smooth tomatoes, borne in clusters of from three, six or eight tomatoes, and generally ripens all of the cluster at once. The vines are extremely vigorous, with medium heavy foliage, bearing continuously until frost. The tomato growers of Texas and other southern states can safely discard all their earlies and use Earlibell. We have received surprising testimonials of the Earlibell Tomato from practically every state in the Union, but those that we consider of most value are from the high altitude of Wyoming, 5,500 feet, where the tomatoes have matured each season when no other variety furnished even one ripe tomato, and from the southern part of Texas, where they put them on the market ten days ahead of any other variety. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$2.50.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large purple-yellow Tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.20.

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record. Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs.; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs., a safe average of say ½ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. They will without question become a standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

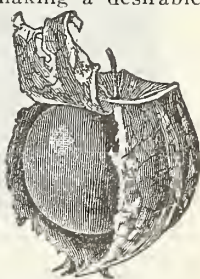
Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Favorite—(Livingston's)—Ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

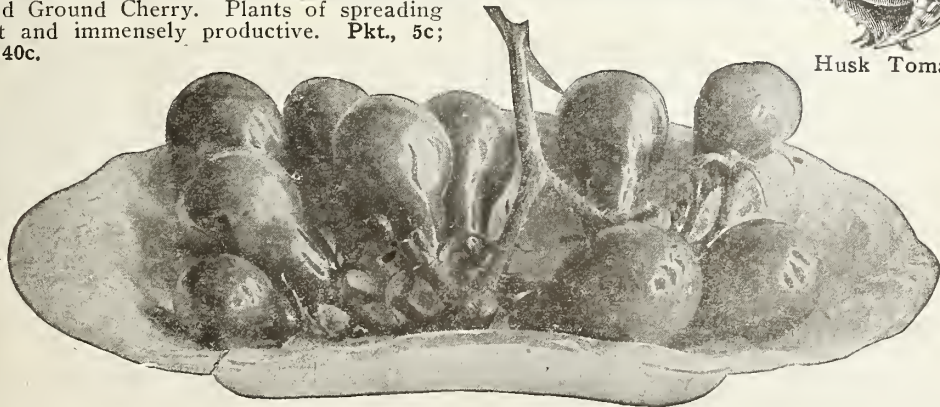
Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme—color blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape; perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Pear Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato—Also called Ground Cherry. Plants of spreading habit and immensely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Husk Tomato



Yellow Pear

TURNIPS

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seeds that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with the regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed, so go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good Seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower, globe-shaped and of beautiful color and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Purple Top Munich—A German variety; very handsome, very early, with a bright purplish-red top and fine mouse-tailed root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with the clear white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Aberdeen Yellow—Late, large size, globular form, skin deep yellow, flesh pale yellow. One of the best keepers and equal in quality to the rutabaga. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Sutton's Snowball—New English Turnip—As its name implies, it is a round, clear white turnip of unusual size and a great yielder. Should be planted in July for winter use. One of the best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Danish Barthelda—We have tried a great many varieties of long Turnips and have been compelled to discard them on account of quality. This new variety will outyield all others and quality is fine. The best variety for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEETES



Rutabaga

I am going to make this a little personal appeal to the fellows in the extreme North, Montana, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, in fact all of that strip of territory across the northern part of the United States where root crops, such as rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., grow to perfection, where you can produce a greater yield than in any other section of the United States, where they will out yield the potato crop, and where they will bring equally as much money if you grow them in quantities as your best acre of potatoes. Do you know that all of us fellows south of that northern point, where these root crop grow to perfection, are hungry every winter for your very best rutabagas, your turnips, your carrots, etc. and we do not get them unless we pay immense prices for them. They are recognized as the acme of perfection in good crops and there is a demand for them that will take every bushel you can grow. When we ship our seed potatoes in from the north we always manage to get a few bags of rutabagas, carrots, etc., in the cars, for the reason that the quality is so much better than those of our own growing in this section, that we simply cannot get through the winter without having these particular vegetables. Why not grow them in larger quantities so that you can load cars? We can find you a market for them every year. We will be glad to do it. In fact, we handle hundreds of carloads of produce of all kinds each Fall and have generally paid nearly as much for these root crops as we have for potatoes, sometimes more.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnips; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—Cultivated principally for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Balm—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Basil, Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Borage—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Caraway—Cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Catnip—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)—Seeds are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Fennel—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Hyssop—The leafy tops and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Horehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Lavender—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

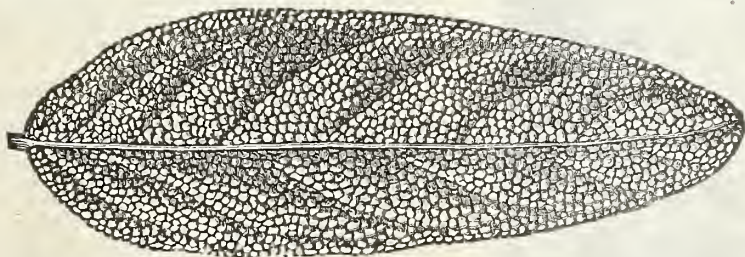
Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Pennyroyal—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. Pkt., 10c.

Rosemary—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Rue—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Wormwood—It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE AND SCHOOL GROUNDS

Are the home of the children and their teacher for nearly nine months of each year, and nine out of ten of these school grounds are as barren and unlovable as it is possible to make them. In a great many cases not even blue grass, and in nearly all cases not a tree to protect them in the winter or shade them in the summer. It is the fault of the parents of the children that these conditions exist and they should be overcome just as rapidly as possible. The Legislature of the State of South Dakota felt that all of the school grounds of the State should be improved and so passed a law to that effect, requiring the School Boards to beautify their grounds with trees, shrubs and fences, and some of the School Boards have obeyed this law and have beautiful grounds now. The cost to the school district is so little, probably not to exceed \$25.00 in any case, to put your grounds in the very best possible condition.

We are going to assist you. We are glad to furnish free of charge plans and blue prints for your particular school ground. Get your teacher interested, write us and we will tell you what measurements are necessary before we can make the blue prints. If you are one of the school officers, take this up before some of the parents of the scholars in your district ask you to. Get in ahead of them and show them that you are public spirited and are looking for the best interest of the children.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., March 18, 1916.

Gentlemen:

The alfalfa seed that I bought from you two years ago sure was good. I have a piece of about four acres of a perfect stand, cut it three times last year. This year I am going to seed in six acres more.

NILO PRESCOTT.

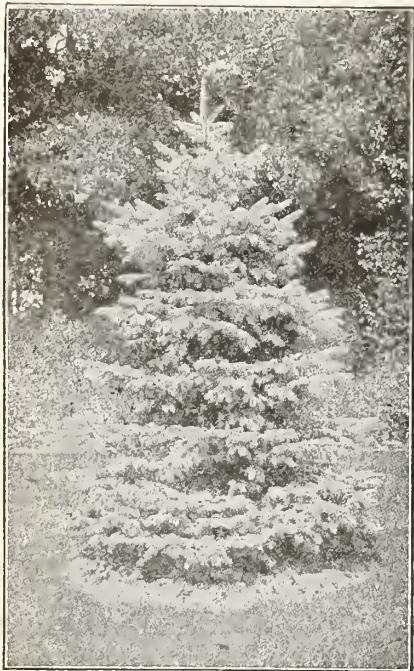
EVERGREEN AND TREE SEEDS

Sit down this evening, talk the matter over with your wife, and select your Nursery Stock. You will receive quality from us and at prices lower than you ever paid before.

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen Tree is never to allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch with fine soil. Plant the seed in the spring time when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after planting. Shade can be made with a frame made of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Bull Pine (Ponderosa)—This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for windbreak. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.50.

Black Hills Spruce—One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Jack Pine—A standard rough, rapid cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful windbreak and easily grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$3.00.

Ash—This is the hardwood tree of the North and is readily grown from seed. About three weeks before planting the Ash seed place them in a cloth sack and soak them for all of the three weeks. They should be planted about May 1st. Do not allow them to dry after they have been soaked; they will germinate and come up within five or six days after planting if they have been soaked long enough. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Box Elder—You all know this tree for a rapid growing, good shade tree, excellent for windbreak and very hardy when produced from strictly northern grown seed. Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 70c.

Catalpa Speciosa, or Hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only Catalpa that is of any value in the North, and all the seed offered by us is Dakota grown; consequently, it is the hardiest of this variety. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Seed are very light and consequently there are a great number to the ounce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$3.00.

Hackberry—This is one of the best ornamental shade and forest trees that can be grown anywhere in the Northwest. It is readily grown from seed, and the seed should be planted in early spring. The seed which we will send you has been stratified and prepared for planting. Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Honey Locust—This is one of the most rapid growing and most beautiful of all of the northern shade and timber trees. In the spring it is covered with long racemes of pure white, very fragrant flowers, and in the fall and early winter is covered with the long and tropical-looking seed pods, seed about the size of a navy bean. This is one of the most valuable, most rapid growing and easiest grown of any of the forest trees. Oz., 15c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber, posts, etc. Along the railroad lines east of Chicago there are hundreds of miles planted to Black Locust. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. Oz., 25c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade and fruit tree grows readily from seed. Often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

Siberian Pea Tree—Very hardy ornamental tree for hedge or low growing windbreak. Very fragrant yellow flowers. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.

Russian Olive—Easily grown from seed, the hardiest and best hedge and windbreak for north and west. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

We would be ashamed of ourselves, if we dared to be, for asking the price for seed potatoes that we are compelled to, but probably 90 per cent have been eating potatoes that you could sell for, or have cost you as much, as we are charging for this strictly fancy northern grown stock.

Our New Immense Potato Storage Warehouse

In the fall of 1915 we built a potato storage with a capacity of thirty thousand bushels. When this was completed and filled with fancy seed potatoes, it would give me the shakes every time I looked at the balance sheet to see how much money we had invested in it, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have absolutely the finest lot of strictly northern grown fancy seed potatoes stored anywhere in the country. We are not able to offer you the great list of varieties we have other years, but have a fair supply of all of the standard, and new good varieties. We can ship at any time, but if ordered out during cold weather or before we may expect safe shipping weather in the spring, they would be at your risk; otherwise we guarantee their safe arrival, and, of course, if you order them out earlier we will use every precaution at this end in starting them right. We can generally commence shipping from Yankton about March 20, some seasons much earlier. All potatoes will be packed in the best possible manner, using barrels where possible. Try and make your orders for barrel lots of each variety, as they will reach you in much better condition than if you order small lots, which of necessity might have to be packed in bags, though we use bushel boxes for bushel orders. Every potato put in the barrels, boxes, or bags will be strictly fancy seed stock that we know will be satisfactory to our customers. No other potato grown can be compared with those produced in the north. Either for vigor and freedom from disease or producing and long keeping qualities. Our seed potatoes have been carefully and especially grown for seed and the stock is as pure as it is possible to have it.

Advantage of Changing Seed

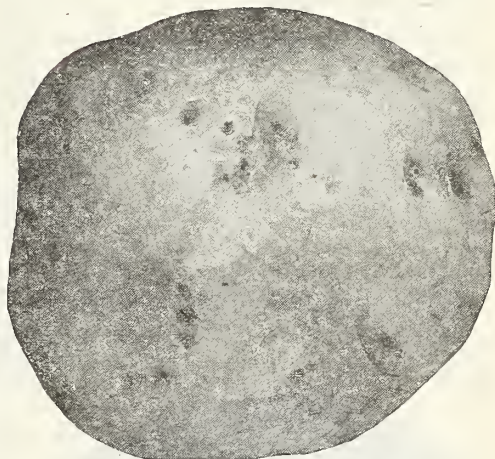
There is no other crop grown that is so much benefited by change of seed as the potato, provided the change is to well selected stock, and the further north it is grown the better. Our best customers will not plant their own seed, but buy of us every year, and they report nearly double the yield, with smoother, handsomer and better quality and more saleable potatoes. Even at the present prices, if you have saved your own seed, you had better dispose of it and buy this strictly fancy northern seed. It will cost you but little difference.

Prices of All Field Seeds Are Subject to Change Without Notice

This is specially true this season on seed potatoes. We would not guarantee the price quoted in the catalog, but will notify you immediately on your placing your order if there is any change in price.

Bliss Triumph Potato

This is positively the earliest potato grown. It is the variety you find on the market first in the spring from the south. A nearly round red potato. On account of its earliness it brings the highest price of any potato offered, and as the seed for this variety for the entire south is grown each season in the north, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It yields enormously. We have had reports of 650 bushels per acre, and it is not uncommon to take out fifteen good marketable potatoes from one hill. It is freer from scab than most potatoes. The stock we are offering is of specially fine quality, strictly Red River grown, and this season, on account of the high price of potatoes, everyone should plant a quantity of these for first early. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c; 15 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; 60 lbs., \$2.75; bbl., 165 lbs., \$7.25; 600 lbs., \$25.**



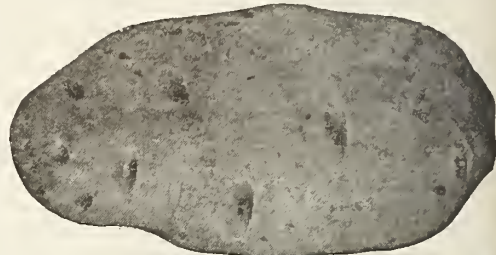
Irish Cobbler

This is a variety of eastern Oregon that took Horace Greeley's advice of "Go west, young man; go west." It went west and is prosperous. It has found the climate that it desired and is even more profitable in this western country than in the east, the home of its birth. The Irish Cobbler is fast becoming one of the great northwestern market potatoes. It is second early, nearly round, pure white, a good keeper, and of very excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy. On account of the short, stocky growth of the vine, this potato can be planted closer together than most varieties, ordinarily about one foot apart in the row. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 95c; 60 lbs., \$2.60; bbl., 165 lbs., \$7.00; 600 lbs., \$24.50.**



They are selected with the utmost care and who knows and appreciates a good Potato. 165 lbs., \$6.75; 600 lbs., \$23.50.

Six Weeks Potatoes—This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin very smooth, with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. 3 lbs., 70c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 95c; 60 lbs., \$2.50; bbl., 165 lbs., \$7.75; 600 lbs., \$24.50.



Six Weeks

Carman No. 3—In appearance like Carman No. 1 except that the tubers are more elongated; in general appearance it resembles the Rural New York No. 2, but is regarded as more popular; the skin and flesh are extremely white and of exceptionally good cooking quality, and very prolific. Tubers grow very compactly in the hills and it is therefore more easily harvested than any other variety. This variety of white potatoes of the Rural type has outyielded all other varieties in this section. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 70c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 85c; 60 lbs., \$2.45; bbl., 165 lbs., \$6.85; 600 lbs., \$23.50.

Livingston's Banner—This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New Yorker. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white Potato. It does well in most any soil and should be generally planted. 3 lbs., 70c; postpaid; 15 lbs., 85c; 60 lbs., \$2.45; bbl., 165 lbs., \$6.85; 600 lbs., \$23.50.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker, it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. 3 lbs., 70c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 85c; 60 lbs., \$2.45; bbl., 165 lbs., \$6.85; 600 lbs., \$23.50.



White Pearl—A very clear, white skinned, nearly round, running to oblong, medium late Potato. This Potato is grown largely in Colorado and Nebraska, where it produces immense yields. This past season one field of eighty acres in southwestern Nebraska produced more than sixteen thousand bushels of marketable Potatoes. These Potatoes were sold on the ground, at digging time, at \$1.45 per bushel. This Potato will bring as high price as any Potato can on the market, in fact, they always top the market on account of their beautiful clear, white color and their good quality. 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 80c postpaid; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$2.50; bbl., 165 lbs., \$7.00; 600 lbs., \$24.00.

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.,
Yankton, S. D.

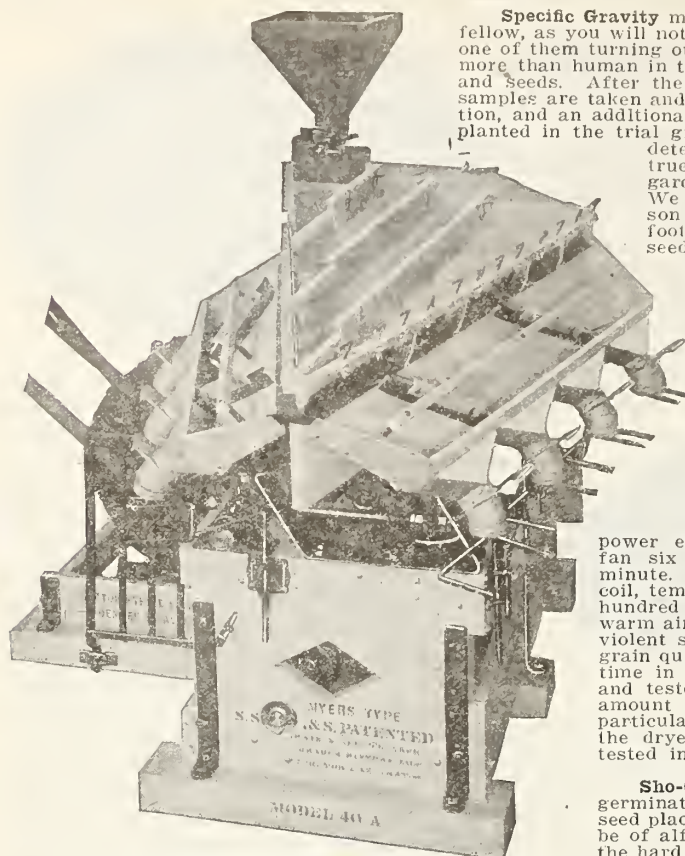
Am today sending you a Bugless Potato which I grew from seed purchased from you last spring. From the pound of seed I purchased I got 52 lbs.

LENA THORSON.

Ray, N. D., November 16, 1916.

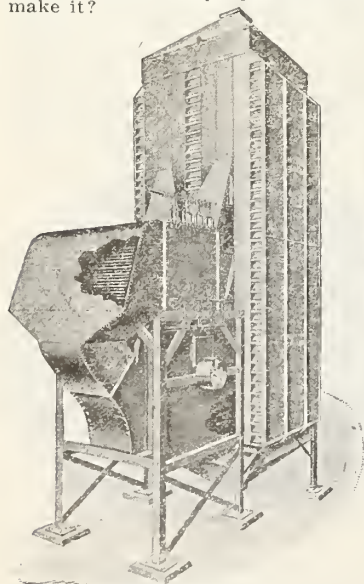
Modern Methods of Seed Cleaning

An up-to-the-minute modern seedsman takes more pride in turning out to his customers seeds that are absolutely best than any other person in any other business. You see, there is so much depending on the good seed that they should be free from weeds, etc., and the seedsman sees so many seeds sold to people, generally coming direct from the threshing, full of foul seed, dirt, etc., for which all of the people are paying good money and getting very little of anything but grief in return. He gets to be such a crank on the subject that when a traveling man comes along with a model of some other machine that might be better than anything he has now, or will do some work that some of the machines will not do, it is a very easy matter for this traveling man to secure an order for these new machines at a price that would make the price of a Ford car look like Fourth of July or Christmas spending money. I suppose nearly every reader of this catalog has bought some seed of some kind of their neighbors. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he did not even have an old-fashioned fanning mill with which to clean it, but sold it to you at practically the same price that you could secure strictly first-class seed from the seedsman. If your seed had been recleaned, you would have found the price at least 50 per cent higher or that you were buying 50 per cent poor seed, weeds, dirt, etc. I am just going to take you through a modern seed house, our own, in this little talk. We are going to let you come up on our own track in, we will say, a carload of western South Dakota grown alfalfa seed. It is "spotted" at one of the large unloading doors and samples are taken from various parts of the car to determine whether or not the seed which we have received is equal to the sample from which we bought. These samples are compared and if found O. K. the work of unloading and cleaning commences. The first operation is to start the electric motor; we make our own electric power and each machine has an independent motor, belted direct to this machine, so that we have done away in our warehouse with nearly all of the belts and all of the shafting that generally run through buildings. The current is carried to all of the machines on small rubber covered copper wires and consequently there is little danger to the workman in operating any of our machinery. The motor which we will start first is the one operating one of the **No. 109A Clipper Cleaners**. The hourly capacity of this Clipper 109A Mill is from 65 to 100 bushels alfalfa seed per hour. The seed passes over four different screens, and the air blast, and is divided by this machine into five different grades. The Clipper machines are located in the basement of our cleaning houses. All of these different grades of seed are elevated to various floors in the warehouse, weighed carefully and sampled. This first operation over, the Clipper Mill has disposed of all the dust and the dirt, the straw and chaff, all small and light weed seed, broken alfalfa seed, and any other weed seed that are larger than the largest of the alfalfa seed. The five divisions that we have made are now taken to various machines, determined by the expert who is operating them, and cleaned again. We will suppose that one of these divisions contained quite a large quantity of Russian thistle seed and a quantity of immature alfalfa seed. It would then be taken to what we call the **Rice Machine**. This machine was invented by a man by the name of Rice in Illinois. The purpose of the machine was to take buckhorn out of clover seed. We call it a fanning mill without fans, wind or screens. It is nothing more nor less than twenty combined machines, all operating on endless canvas around metal rollers. The method of separation is for the thistle seed to stick to the canvas and be carried over and brushed off. The good alfalfa seed is smooth, shiny and works its way down beside the roller until it discharges at the lower end, generally perfectly cleaned, absolutely free from any weed seed with a rough surface. This machine will take out of any smooth surfaced seed all rough surfaced seed, and while it is very slow in operation, it is a machine we could not get along without. It will separate only a very few bags per hour. It is located on the second floor of the warehouse, has a large supply tank above, and a large supply tank below. We simply start the motor and let it run, as it is often working twenty-four hours per day, so that in the aggregate a great many bags of seed can be run over it during the season. After this separation is made, samples are again taken and examined and if found to be perfectly free from weed or injurious seed of any kind, trash or otherwise, it is then run over the **Specific Gravity** or human machine. The foreman of this department says it will hand pick and sort by color, refuses to work if improperly fed, refuses to do a bad job under any consideration, will work for man or boy and works overtime without a kick; in fact, is a model hired man. It works on all kinds of seed, will clean Bromus or Parsnip, the lightest seed, and handles Beans, Peas and Corn equally as well. Is it not better to plant seeds of quality? Seed properly graded by size, weight and shape. The growth is more even, produce better yields and this means more dollars per acre to you, and dollars per acre are the goal for which we are striving when we sow and reap.



"Specific Gravity—the Human Machine"

Scarifying Machine, manufactured by P. E. Jensen, of Nevada, Iowa. This machine was invented and patented at the Ames (Iowa) Agricultural College. Its purpose is to scratch or scarify the outside hard hull or the water proof hull so that the moisture can get into the meat of the seed and cause germination. You understand that sweet clover especially requires this scarifying if you want it to germinate, the same year you plant it. Sweet Clover seed of the very best grade will often germinate as low as fifteen or twenty per cent if taken right from the thresher and planted. By running it over the scarifier this same seed will often germinate 95 to 98 per cent on three days' test, after the scarifying. The method of scarifying is to throw this seed with extreme force against a rough surface. This is done by operating a fan, about three thousand revolutions per minute; this throws the seed violently against another part of the machine equipped with a very coarse sandpaper, and while the machine is very simple it is very effective in its work. Do you wonder that when you receive seed from a strictly up-to-date house like ours that it is as near perfect as man and machine can make it?



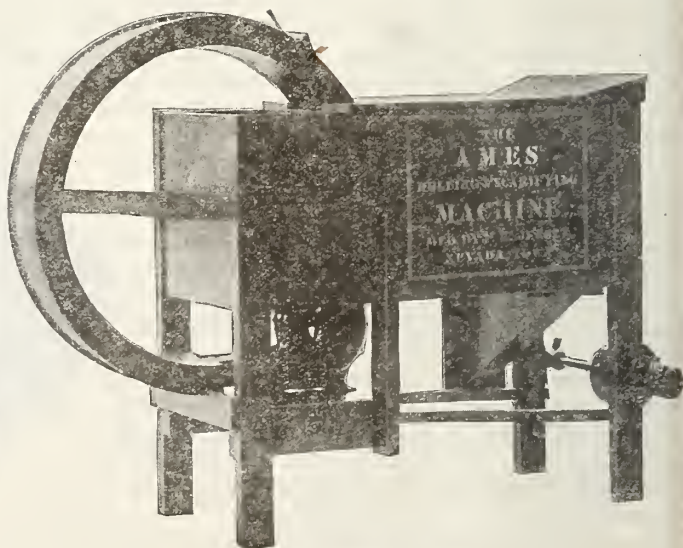
The Hess Dryer

Specific Gravity machine. This is rather a complicated fellow, as you will note by the picture, lots of spouts, each one of them turning out a different grade of seed, and it is more than human in the separation of the different grades and seeds. After the seed has passed over this machine samples are taken and tested for both purity and germination, and an additional sample is taken at this time to be planted in the trial grounds at the next planting time to determine whether or not this seed was true to type. This last applies more to garden than to grass or alfalfa seeds. We have in our trial grounds each season more than four thousand twelve-foot rows, each row representing a lot of seed that has gone through our warehouse. Some seed may come into the warehouse with a greater amount of moisture than it should have and this is determined by a

Hess Moisture Tester. This machine will show in just a few minutes the exact percentage of moisture contained in any seed or grain. If it shows a larger percentage of moisture than is desirable it is then run over the big

Hess Dryer. This machine has a capacity of a good many hundred bushels every ten hours. It is operated with a five horse power electric motor, turning a three-foot fan six hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. This fan draws the air over a steam coil, temperature one hundred and ten to one hundred twenty degrees. This forces this warm air through the grain or seed at a very violent speed, driving the moisture from the grain quite rapidly. After the usual required time in the dryer samples are again taken and tested and found to contain the proper amount of moisture that should be in this particular grain or seed. After passing over the dryer the samples are then taken and tested in the

Sho-Gro seed tester, where the exact germination is made and recorded. If the seed placed in the Sho-gro germinator should be of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, or any of the hard shelled seeds failed to germinate up to standard, that lot of seed is then taken and put over the



Scarifying Machine

GURNEY'S HIGH GRADE EAR AND SHELLED SEED CORN FOR 1917

A smile of satisfaction. "I might better leave off the "s" and say a "mile of satisfaction." The facts are we have both, and you would have if you would walk with us through our seed corn warehouses. You would have to walk the greater part of a mile up and down the rows of crated ear and cured shelled corn, and when you examined the quality you would certainly have the smile of satisfaction. On account of the great shortage of seed corn in 1915 corn planters in the spring of 1916, say 50 to 75 per cent of them, were compelled to change their seed from varieties which they had in a great many cases improved, and bred up, to that grown probably by a more careless neighbor, and you have not been satisfied with your 1916 corn crop, and will naturally want to get back to something that is strictly first class in the 1917 planting. A great many of our customers have placed their seed corn order with us regularly for a great many years, never trying to save their own seed, claiming that it is cheaper for them to buy our strictly first-class corn of the right varieties than it is for them to save their own seed. We do not disappoint you. In the spring of 1916, realizing that people were changing their seed corn all over the country of necessity, and that they would want to get back to the right varieties in 1917, we increased our acreage greatly. The fields, almost without exception, have produced good crops of the best matured corn we have had for a great many years. In fact, this year our moisture tester shows that corn in October contained less moisture than it generally contains in December, and this is the one great qualification for germination purposes. Corn must be thoroughly dry. All of our seed corn was brought in before seriously cold weather, stored in our frost-proof warehouses, and is ready to go to you in the very best shape, and will produce for you practically a perfect stand. We do not believe that the average farmer pays enough attention to his seed corn. It will cost you to buy our strictly first class seed corn from 40 to 60 cents per acre. If this corn will produce one-half of one bushel to the acre more than any other seed corn you might be intending to plant, then the cost of the seed corn is nothing to you. Instead of it producing one-half bushel more, it is more apt to produce from five to fifteen bushels more. See the difference in the profits. If you are a renter the increased crop would be very apt to pay half of your rent. If you own the land and feed cattle or sell the corn, the increased yield would pay a good share of the interest on the investment in the land. Get into the family of customers, place your order with us this year, and you will place it continuously after that. Our storage facilities are perfect and we will ship the corn whenever you designate.

OUR GUARANTEE

In order that you may have a chance to know just what you are planting, we send our corn on the following guarantee: We guarantee any seed corn purchased from us to test to the satisfaction of the purchaser; that is, on arrival of the corn, test it and if it does not test to your satisfaction, return it to us within fifteen days after you have received it and we will refund to you any money which you have remitted to us and any money which you have paid for transportation charges. If our corn was not good we could not make this guarantee.

OUR LOCATION

Did you ever stop to think the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company is located at the extreme north edge of the absolutely sure seed corn producing belt of the United States? For the last twenty years this particular section of South Dakota has never failed to produce plenty of good seed corn; while about one year out of two or three, thirty or forty miles north of this point has failed to produce good seed corn, but has produced plenty of good feeding corn.

WHERE OUR CORN IS GROWN FOR SEED PURPOSES

All corn offered by us is grown at or north of Yankton, S. D., and as far north as central North Dakota. All of the corn grown for us is brought to our main warehouse here in Yankton and dumped into the corn elevator and carried to the upper floor of the warehouse, where it is deposited on endless canvas aprons or conveyors alongside of which our seed corn experts stand and remove from the conveyors such ears as they wish to retain for seed purposes, allowing all of the refuse to go down an incline into outside cribs.

After taking the seed ears from the conveyors they are placed in our neat bushel boxes that are known in every town in the Northwest, and are always a standing advertisement for the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company and their quality of corn. After the corn is placed in these bushel boxes they are stored in well-ventilated warerooms that never freeze. This insures you strictly high-grade seed for your planting. This means more to you, possibly, than you realize. If you can secure seed corn that will produce from 95 to 100 per cent stand it means practically the same percentage of crop. It costs no more, if as much, to cultivate a field in which you have a full stand than it does a field in which you have only one-half or one-third of a stand. Where the stand is thin the weeds grow much more rapidly and luxuriantly than in a field with a full stand where the shade is dense; consequently it is a less cost for cultivation. In this day of \$100 or better per acre land you cannot afford to have a half stand in your corn field; you cannot afford to put hired men into a corn field where the stand is poor, because the man and your team are only earning the same percentage of his wages as your stand appears in the field. Possibly you have never looked at it in this way, but it is absolutely true. Supposing you have a field of 100 acres with just one-half stand, against your neighbor's 50 acres with a full stand. He will produce just as much corn as you do at exactly one-half the expense.

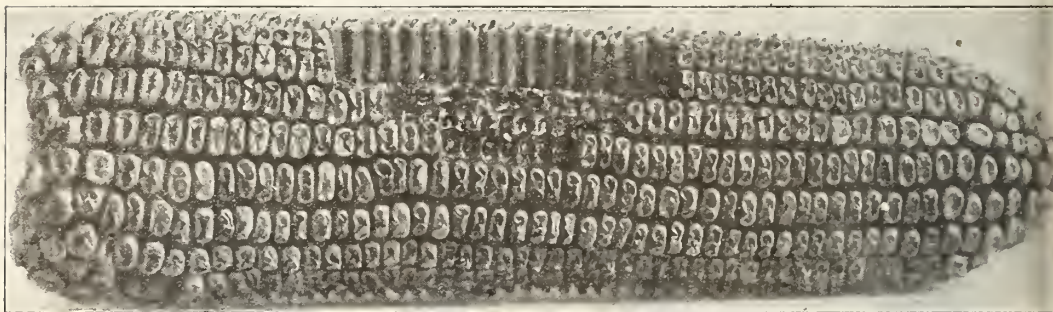
WHO INTRODUCED AND ORIGINATED THE BEST VARIETIES OF EARLY CORN?

We are practically the introducers of most of the early varieties that will absolutely mature within the ninety-day limit in North and South Dakota. For instance, Minnesota No. 13 offered by other parties can be traced back to the original stock from Gurney's. We do not claim to have originated Minnesota No. 13, as it was originated by the Agricultural College of Minnesota, but we do claim to have had more to do with introducing it to the planter and extending the Corn Belt many hundreds of miles north than any other seed house. We originated and introduced Gurney's Model Dent, that has given the very best results over the southern half of South Dakota, southern Minnesota and northern Iowa; it is a mighty good corn to tie to in these sections. Our August 15th is of our own origination and introduction and is safe to plant anywhere that corn of any variety can be grown. By purchasing the early varieties you can always get in on the old corn market with new corn. The latter part of October or early part of November the price for shelled corn in the terminal market is always high. By planting early varieties and husking your corn early you can get this high price, which is generally ten to twenty cents better than new corn moves at. We claim, and justly, that the early varieties of corn, such as Minnesota No. 13, Gurney's Model Dent, and August 15th, have increased the land values of northern South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota millions of dollars. Previous to the introduction of these varieties it was not considered profitable to grow corn, and land that will not produce corn, but small grain only, is soon worn out and of but little value. Any land in the corn belt that will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre per season is worth \$100 per acre of any man's money.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided from practical experience that Minnesota 13 will outyield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by June 1 they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September 1. This variety is outyielding by actual weight the large late varieties. This year Minnesota 13 could have been shelled and placed on the market by October 10th and would have graded three. The person who grows corn for market can realize what this means. If you can husk and market your corn in the first half of October, you can always receive old corn prices for it, which generally means from 10 to 20 cents per bushel more than corn is worth in November and December.

In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant Minnesota No. 13. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying seed corn, figure on one bushel for each seven acres you wish to plant.



Minnesota No. 13—The Corn That Added Millions of Dollars to Farm Values by Crowding the Corn Belt 300 Miles Further North

This corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College of Minnesota, and is recommended by them and by the South Dakota College, at Brookings, as the very best corn for the North. Our planting of several thousand acres of Minnesota No. 13 was made in 1916 from about May 1st to June 1st, and thoroughly matured and produced excellent seed corn. This was all sorted and stored previous to any cold weather, and we are certainly pleased to offer you this extra fancy Minnesota No. 13 corn this season. We have sold in the last six or seven years hundreds of thousands of bushels of seed corn, and we do not believe any variety has given the average yield and the satisfaction that Minnesota No. 13 has. It is certainly a wonderful corn. It is the dependable kind. The kind that matures every season, and it will cost you only about 40c per acre for the seed. **The price per bushel, \$2.50.**

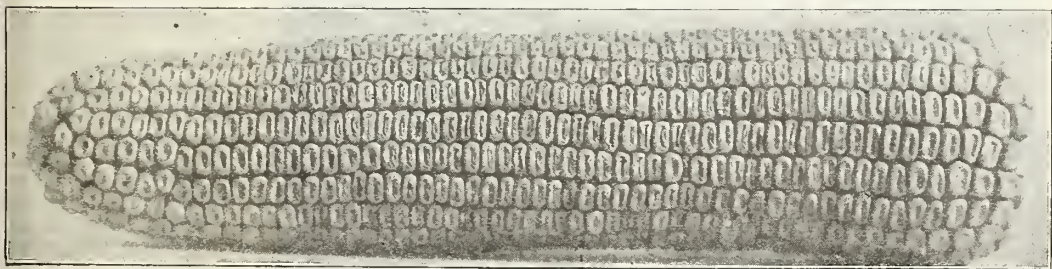
Pride of the North—A very desirable first early Dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. Color deep yellow; grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like Flint Corn. If you have to re-plant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow Corn. **Price, per bushel, \$2.75.**

Wimple's Yellow Dent



Wimple's Yellow Dent—The Seed from which this Corn was grown was purchased by us direct from the originator and is absolutely pure Wimple's Yellow Dent. Some seedsmen are claiming they have the entire stock, but it is not correct. Mr. Wimple sold this Corn for a number of years until it is generally planted over the southern part of South Dakota. In purchasing your Wimple's Yellow Dent direct from us, you have the advantage of five additional years of very close breeding. This Corn should be planted largely in southern South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas. There are no other yellow dent corns that can produce with it that can be grown in these localities. The kernels are exceptionally large and deep. Price, 14 lbs., 75c; per bu., \$2.25; 5 bu., \$11.00.

Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent

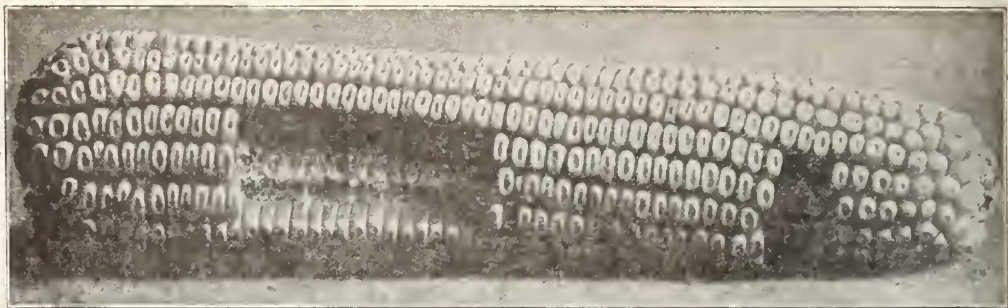


For the last six years we have grown and selected a **Reid's Yellow Dent** that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and Northern Iowa, as well as those farther south. **Reid's Yellow Dent** is the ideal Corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown, so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. Our crop of this variety this season shows an improvement over other years, both in yield, size and earliness and well shaped ears. The corn we are furnishing for seed purposes is certainly beautiful Corn. Our original stock was secured from the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, and from the first planting of ten ears we secured 57 bushels by actual weight. The ears are very large, bright yellow in color, deepkerneled and well kerneled over butt and top. You corn planters in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska who are growing Reid's Yellow Dent, think what it means to you to secure an earlier strain of this valuable crop from the extreme northern limit of its production. If it fails to test, the seed may be returned and your money with freight paid refunded. Price, 14 lbs., 75c; per bu., \$2.50; 5 bu., \$11.50.

Northwestern Dent—The earliest Dent Corn grown. Planted June 6th and husked September 1st. Our Seed of this variety was secured in the spring of 1914, in central North Dakota, and matured thoroughly in nearly all North Dakota points in the poor season of 1915. Grows to a height of about 5 or 6 feet, produces a large number of ears to every stalk or hill, and will mature in the shortest season of any Dent or Flint Corn grown. Yield with us on good soil and good care, 43 bushels per acre. All the Seed offered by us this season of this variety is of our own growing and we guarantee a 95 per cent test. We furnish this variety shelled. Shelled Corn, graded and sacked, per 56 lbs., \$2.60; 280 lbs., \$12.25.

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; white cob; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., plant this; you will be pleased with it. Price, per bu., \$2.25; 5 bu., \$10.25.

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this Corn exactly, except this is yellow, with red cob. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. Price, per bu., \$2.25; 5 bu., \$10.25.



• NORTH DAKOTA WHITE DENT

This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north and has made good, maturing in North Dakota in any ordinary season.

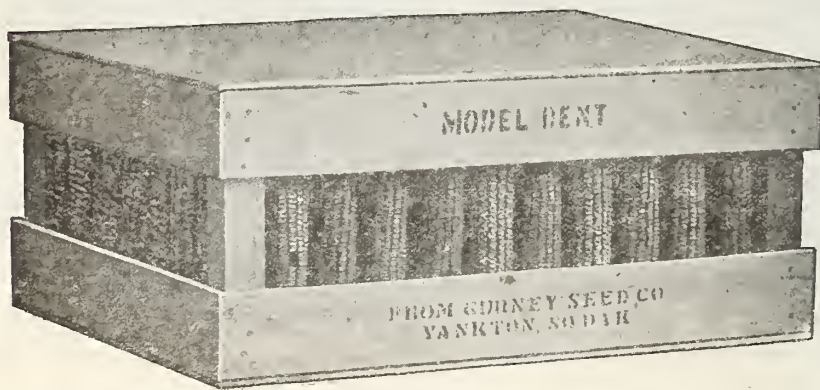
In size like Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme North. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other Corn grown. Might not be an ideal Corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, 7 feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Price, 14 lbs., 75c; per bu., \$2.25; 5 bu., \$10.50.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent

This variety of Red Corn, originated and introduced by us, has become one of the best known in the state of South Dakota and is producing wonderful crops each season. Has never failed to mature perfectly as far north as Huron, S. D., and is safe to plant anywhere as far north as Aberdeen. There is no other variety of Corn that will yield with it and mature so early. If you are located anywhere south of Aberdeen, S. D., or Willmar, Minn., and

can plant by May 20th, plant this Corn for general crop. The past season we sold large quantities to Nebraska and Iowa farmers and we have received wonderful reports from them. It matures perfectly and is producing 10 to 25 per cent over later and larger varieties and none of the planters had to worry about the early frosts. Price 14 pounds, 75c



per bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$11.25.

Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12

This corn was originated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and to them belongs the credit of bringing it out. It is a cross of Minnesota No. 13 and a corn known as North Star. The idea being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with a large ear and deeper kernel of the latter, and when you see our Golden Glow you will readily understand the success of this cross. Golden Glow has been awarded a great many first prizes at international corn shows and state fairs and holds the record for yield per acre in the State of Wisconsin, producing in one instance over 133 bushels per acre; this in 1913. This corn is pure yellow, ears fully as large in length as Minnesota No. 13, much larger around; very deep kernel; stalks large, with abundant foliage, making it a desirable corn for silo purposes. With us this season the Golden Glow has proven as early as the Minnesota No. 13 and has produced very heavy yields of the best seed corn we have to offer. The Golden Glow can be planted safely in any part of South Dakota, the southern half of North Dakota and the line running east and west through North Dakota. Price, 14 lbs., 75c; per bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels \$11.25.

Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King

Wisconsin No. 7, or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable white Corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their state generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early white Corn grown, the deepest kerneled, in fact the best bred of any variety of white Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

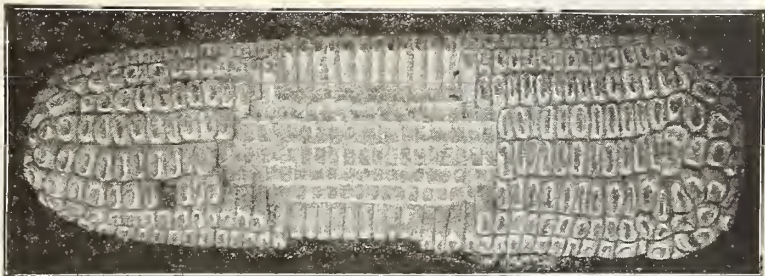
It has been recommended by the Ames College for Northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King**, and is certainly king of the white Corn.

This should be planted any place north of Sioux City or Dubuque, Iowa, to the extreme northern limits of corn planting. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally pretty white Corn. Per bu., \$2.75; 5 bu., \$12.75.

Gurney's August 15th

We have given this corn a place in our catalog for the last several years, and we are becoming more impressed with it each season. This season it has been one of the very few varieties that have matured sufficiently for seed purposes. It has matured with us about four to six days earlier than Northwestern Dent, has out-yielded it and is a better feeding and market corn than Northwestern Dent. Gurney's August 15th corn is almost identical with Minnesota No. 23, but was introduced one year previous to the introduction of Minnesota No. 23.

In 1910 we first catalogued Gurney's August 15th corn; we only had a very small quantity of it and listed it at pounds only. This was tried from southern Nebraska into Canada and it gave a veryattering result wherever tried. In southern Nebraska they reported corn thoroughly ripe sixty days from time of planting; in North Dakota about 65 days, and as it yields much heavier than most varieties of early corn it is going to be one of the main crop varieties all over the Northwest. Comparing it with Northwestern Dent for yields, year after year here at our own place, it gives us about 30% more corn per acre. It is a better corn for market purposes, as when shelled it has the appearance of yellow corn, and when on the cob almost a white variety, or rather a White Cap Yellow Dent. Do not confuse this with the other White Cap Yellow which we offer, as there is several weeks' difference in the maturing season. We earnestly urge every person who wants the earliest possible Dent corn to plant August 15th. The people who want for general crop purposes are those living north of the south line of South Dakota; you can plant it in North Dakota or Canada and be sure of its maturing if any corn matures in that locality. The price at which we are offering it this season is within reach of all. Plant at about the rate of seven acres to the bushel. Per lb., postpaid, 30c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.25; 80 lbs., \$15.00.





Early Murdock

We have been watching the Early Murdock for the last several years, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a direct descendant of Minnesota No. 13. A little larger ear just a little later, probably one week; yields well and is an excellent corn for any part of South Dakota or any point south of the north line of South Dakota. We would not plant Early Murdock beyond the South Dakota line. It will be one of the main varieties in the south two-thirds of this state and all states south of that point. Price, 14 lbs., 30c; per bushel, \$2.50 5 bushels, \$11.00.

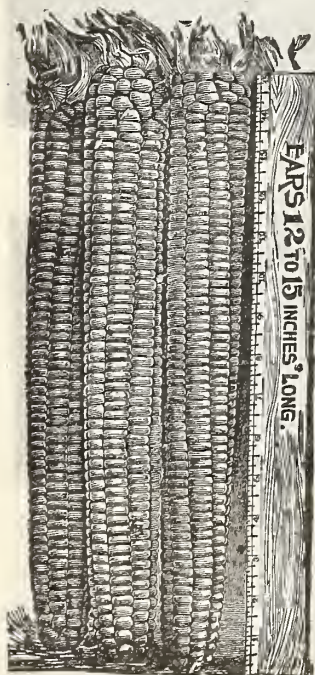


Squaw Corn, Blue and White Flint

This is the old fashioned Flint corn that is known by every one the country over as Squaw corn. It yields an immense ear and exceptionally large number of them; this is the first year we have catalogued it, although there has been an immense demand for it other seasons. We wish to expressly recommend this to our southern Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma farmers who failed to produce a crop of corn this last year, and who are just as anxious to secure the earliest possible feed for their stock as we are to have them secure it. Plant an acreage of this corn, and you will be feeding new corn before you know it. In planting Flint corn figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than other varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season when you want early feed. Price, 14 lbs., 85c; 56 lbs., \$2.75; 280 lbs., \$12.50.

Dakota White Flint—This is the White Flint used for Homin and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. Per 56 lbs., shelled, \$2.75; 280 lbs., \$12.50.

Longfellow Flint—A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint; ear from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. 14 lbs. 80c; 56 lbs., \$2.75; 280 lbs., \$12.50.



Longfellow Flint

Gurney's Rainbow Flint

Matures in British Columbia

This is absolutely a new corn. It, we believe, is the most productive of any flint corn grown; very early, and produces ears of immense length and size, generally ten to fourteen rows instead of eight as the ordinary flint. This corn is called Rainbow Flint on account of its color; it seems to contain practically all of the colors, red, white, blue, yellow, and a mixture of all these colors.

We are offering a cash premium of \$10.00 for the longest good ear of this corn received by us on or before the 1st day of December, 1917. When you are husking this Rainbow Flint select the longest good ear. We mean by this an ear that reasonably wellkerneled up to the ends, and of the largest size around. The person sending us the ear that conforms nearest to this will receive our check for \$10.00 on the 15th day of December, 1917. In order to thoroughly introduce the Rainbow Flint Corn, we are going to put a small package of Rainbow Flint with each vegetable seed order free of charge, so there is no reason why you should not compete for the \$10.00 premium.

We do not advise you to stop on the Rainbow Flint with the small package which we are going to send you, but you should purchase enough to plant a larger field, as you will find it very excellent variety, we believe equal to or better than any other variety of Flint now cultivated. 1 lb., postpaid, 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.10; 56 lbs., \$3.50; 280 lbs., \$15.00.

Jehu Flint

This is absolutely the earliest Flint or Dent Corn grown. We grow this in large quantities for Canadian seed houses and for the extreme North trade, also very valuable where the prices of old corn are high and you are short of early feed. We have planted this corn in July and commenced feeding it the first of September. If planted by the 20th of May, August 1st would give you corn that is practically matured, and it will produce an immense quantity of ears yielding exceptionally heavy for so small a corn. Hills will often produce six to eight ears, and you can plant it about four inches apart in the row. It is not unusual to get from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre. The ideal corn for hogging off, if you need the early feed. One bushel will plant about four acres. Peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$3.50.

Fodder Corn

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted, as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. 12 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 250 lbs., \$12.50.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 75 tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary field corn for ensilage purposes, but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance, and will not withhold a small outlay for the best Seed. An increased yield of several tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent, as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant an extra outlay of 25c per acre for Seed. 1 lb., 15c; 14 lbs., 50c; 56 lbs., \$1.50; 280 lbs., \$7.00.

PEDIGREED STOCK OF SEED GRAIN

We have a great many letters during the season from planters of seed grains, asking for a reduction in the prices at which the goods are quoted. We think a word of explanation here would show the reasonableness of the charge which we make for these grains. There is a much larger cost attached to the production of these better grades of grain than to the grain grown in the ordinary way. In the re-cleaning there is a great shrinkage, as we take out all of the small grains and light ones, and give you none but the very best grade of grains. We do not believe that you can object to the price we charge for this extra fancy stock. There is but little profit to us in the grain at the prices at which we catalog them.

MARQUIS WHEAT

The World's Championship Wheat—Extremely Early Wonderful Yields—The Millers Like It

Bulletin No. 400, issued by the Department of Agriculture, goes thoroughly into the growing of Marquis Wheat in all parts of the United States, and as it is actual figures and conclusions we shall use extracts from that bulletin, and then you can readily determine whether or not it would be profitable for you to change from the ordinary varieties of wheat and grow Marquis. We would say that 99 times out of 100, unless you are growing some specially selected strain of the best yielding varieties, you should change to Marquis, because the yield of Marquis at almost all stations in all parts of the Northwest is much in excess of the yield farmers are getting from their common varieties of wheat. The following is taken from Bulletin No. 400:

"Marquis Wheat has attracted much attention in the United States during the past three or four years. Large quantities of this wheat have been imported from Canada and sold to farmers in this country. In a period of only three years the production has increased until it has become of commercial importance. Government experiments have been conducted under varying conditions of climate and soil. The results obtained in these tests are shown in this bulletin; in addition there are given some results obtained independently by state agricultural experiment stations."

HISTORY OF MARQUIS WHEAT

The Marquis variety is a Hybrid wheat bred by the cerealist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Canada. All of the details in regard to the origin of Marquis are not available, but it is one of the descendants of a cross between an early ripening Indian wheat, hard red Calcutta, and Red Fife. The cross was made at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz in the year 1892. The high bread-making strength of the Marquis and color of flour were demonstrated in the test made at Ottawa in the early months of 1907, and all of the surplus seed was at once sent to the Indianhead Experimental Farm for propagation. The Marquis variety was tested in competition with Red Fife at four of the Canadian Experimental Farms during various periods during the years of 1907 to 1914 inclusive. At three of the stations, the overyield of the Marquis was from 13½ per cent to 38 2-10 per cent higher than Red Fife, the highest yielding wheat in the Canadian Province. At one station the Red Fife outyields Marquis by 4-5 of a bushel per acre. The Marquis is an early variety. It is three or four days earlier than most of the other Fife varieties, because of its earliness it escapes the drought of dry years, the rust and fall rains of wet seasons, and also the early fall frosts. These are the characters which have made it specially valuable in Provinces of Canada. Tests have been obtained at 22 different Experiment Stations. Results at Ames, Iowa, the data show that the hard red winter wheat of the Crimean group far outyield any spring wheat. The Marquis, however, is compared with three other



Marquis Wheat

Spring wheats. These varieties representing the three different groups of hard spring common wheat, which are extensively grown in the hard spring wheat states. In these two years the Marquis outyielding them all by three to four bushels to the acre. In Nebraska the hard winter wheats again outyield the Marquis, but the Marquis exceeds the Preston by one and four-tenths bu. per acre. At the South Dakota Agricultural Station, in tests including 1913, 1914 and 1915, the Marquis outyields all varieties of spring wheat, including Kubanka Durum, its nearest competitor, by three and eight-tenths bu. per acre. In Minnesota covering four years Marquis outyielded all other varieties of spring wheat. Its nearest competitor being Preston, yielding an average of one bushel per acre less than Marquis. At Crookston, Minn., in a three-year test, it outyields the Kubanka by 5 per cent, the Preston and Blue Stem by from 25 to 30 per cent. In all cases where the hard varieties of winter wheat, such as Turkey Red, can be grown, they outyield all of the varieties of spring wheat, including Marquis. Marquis outyields all other varieties of spring wheat at all of these stations. The increased yield of Marquis over other varieties is from 1½ to 7 bushels per acre. The gain in yield of the Marquis over Durum wheat is from 1½ to 5 bushels per acre. At Newell, S. D., the Marquis variety outyields all varieties of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Highmore, S. D., it outyields all varieties of spring wheat, including Durum. At Eureka, S. D., it outyields all varieties of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Edgely, N. D., it outyields all varieties of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Williston, N. D., Power, Dakota, Fife and Blue Stem show a slightly increased yield over Marquis, Durum wheat showing quite a heavy yield over any other variety of spring wheat. At Dickinson, N. D., the Marquis shows a greater yield than any other variety of spring wheat excepting Durum. At Moccasin, Mont., a greater yield than any

other spring wheat excepting Durum, and Preston the Preston or Velvet Chaff beating it about one bushel per acre. Summing up the whole matter, the bulletin says that Marquis outyields all varieties of the Preston group everywhere, excepting Moccasin, Mont., and Akron, Colo. At Moccasin the Fife and at Akron the Red Russian outyields the Marquis, but by only about 3 per cent in each case.

From these facts it is seen, first, that winter varieties are best where they can be grown in the northern section of the Great Plains; second, that Durums are better than any spring common wheat in some sections; third, that the Marquis variety is better than any of the spring common wheats at most stations, and as good as any at the rest. The Marquis is a safe variety to grow anywhere in this section when spring wheat is to be grown. The Marquis wheat is specially well adapted to central South Dakota; here drought and rust often reduce the yields of later maturing varieties.

The Preston or Velvet Chaff, a bearded wheat, is now the leading variety in that district. The Marquis is beardless, a better yielder, as well as a better milling wheat.

"Milling and Baking Qualities"

Marquis wheat samples were equal, or slightly superior in most respects, to the sample of Fife, Blue Stem and Preston wheats raised under similar conditions. A higher total yield of flour was obtained from the Marquis. The percentage of bran was less, while that of shorts was greater. Compared with Durum wheat, the Marquis is slightly lower in yield of flour and shorts, but higher in yield of bran. The baking quality of Marquis flour is high, contains more crude protein than the flours of the three principal spring wheats. The amount of water absorbed by the Marquis flour in dough making is also high. The loaf volume of the Marquis exceeds that of the other hard spring common wheat. There is comparatively little difference in the color and texture of the Marquis and the other spring common wheat. In short, the Marquis is a first class milling wheat, and from the results obtained by the Government and various Experimental Stations, we shall discard all of the spring wheats excepting Marquis, Preston, Fife, or Velvet Chaff and Kubanka Durum. These three varieties show the greatest yield of spring wheat anywhere in the Northwest. Your local conditions will determine which you should use. This season of high prices it might be policy for you to plant most fields of your own, or seed from the neighborhood, if it was from high yielding fields this past season, and of good weight per bushel, I would say not less than 56 pounds weight per measured bushel. Then we would buy smaller quantities of any one or more of these three best varieties, plant and harvest them separately, saving the product for your next season's seeding. It will surely pay you well in the long run. We are making just as close figures as possible on these wheats and would be pleased to submit samples to anyone wishing to purchase. You can depend on their being strictly first class, and testing 53 to 62 pounds per bushel. Amount of seed to sow per acre varies with your rainfall. In the more humid sections, six pecks will give the best results, down to three pecks in the very driest country.

PRICE LIST

Marquis Wheat—15 lbs., \$1.00; 30 lbs., \$1.90; 60 lbs., \$3.25; 300 lbs., \$15.00.
Velvet Chaff or Preston—15 lbs., \$1.00; 30 lbs., \$1.70; 60 lbs., \$2.90; 300 lbs., \$13.75.
Kubanka Durum—15 lbs., \$1.00; 30 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., \$3.00; 300 lbs., \$14.25.

RYE

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. 15 lbs., 70c; 60 lbs \$2.00; 300 lbs., \$9.50.

Winter Rye

This valuable forage plant produces pasture from early in the spring until late in the fall if sown in the spring. It seldom produces any head and gives you good pasture all summer. It is also an excellent fertilizer, plowing it under in mid-summer. In sowing the same variety in September it produces a crop of seed for the next year. 15 lbs., 60c; 60 lbs., \$1.50; 300 lbs., \$7.50.

KHERSON OATS

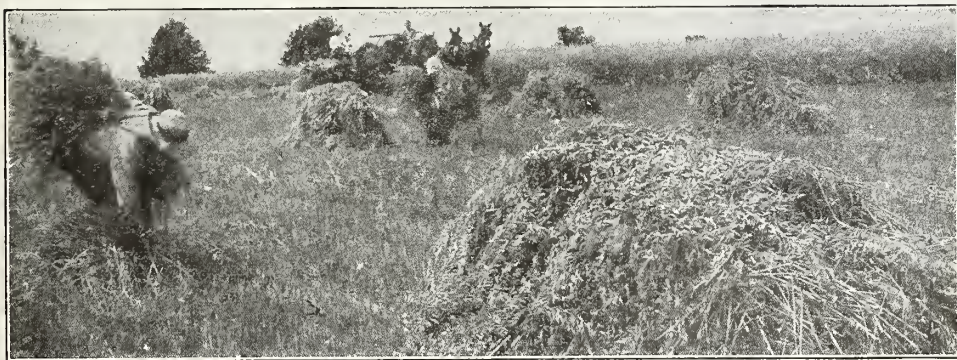
The 1915 crop of Oats in the Northwest of nearly all varieties made a good yield. There was one variety that was generally tried last season that made larger yields and weighed better than any others. This refers to the Kherson Oat, and we believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This Oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow Oat known as Sixty-Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia: one has come out under the name of Sixty-Day and the other as Kherson. They both outyield all others.

This new, valuable early Oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure seed of certain grains.

Our Seed from this variety is secured from Seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller Oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This Oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. Price, 32 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs., \$4.75; 320 lbs., \$9.25.

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly taking the lead at the present time and it is probable they will continue to do so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bu. per acre and weighing as high as 45 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this Oat is strictly pure and at the low price you should sow a good field. 32 lbs., \$1.25; 160 lbs., \$5.50.



Iowa's 103 Earliest White Oat—A Descendant of the Kherson

For the last several years we have been getting some very satisfactory reports of yields of the New White Kherson or New Iowa 103, and have decided that it is absolutely the best of all of the early oats from point of color, earliness, and yield, consequently we are strongly urging that you plant a quantity of it this year. Our stock is from seed furnished by the Iowa Agricultural College in 1915 to the growers and they have not grown any other variety on their place, so that it is the genuine Iowa 103 or White Kherson. Under date of March 3, 1916, the following letter was received from Professor J. Buchanan, Secretary and Director of Experiments of the Iowa College:

"Your letter of February 17th, in regard to Iowa 103 Oats, has been referred to me for answer. This is an early White Oats originated here at the Experiment Station by the pure line selection method. After proving its superiority in the Experiment Station test it was distributed to a large number of farmers for co-operative test throughout the state. In 119 co-operative tests conducted in the years of 1913, 1914 and 1915 the Iowa 103 gave an average of 49.94 bushels per acre, and the home varieties an average of 46.01 bushels per acre, making a difference of 3.93 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. In 32 of the 119 tests the Iowa 103 gave an average yield of 54.4 bushels per acre, and the Kherson an average of 51.59 bushels per acre, making a difference of 2.81 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. I should state here that the Kherson is the parent variety. In 15 of 119 tests the Swedish Select was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 5.25 bushels more than the Swedish Select. In 11 of the 119 tests the Early Champion was the home variety used and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 2.8 bushels more per acre than the Early Champion. The demand for this Oat is becoming very large, as, in many places, it has outyielded the more common varieties by a wide margin.

J. BUCHANON,
Secy. & Director of Experiments."

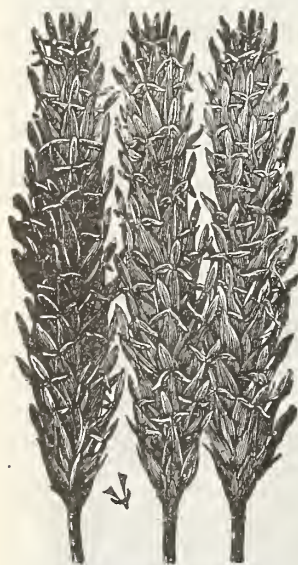
8 lbs., 40c; 16 lbs., 75c; 32 lbs., \$1.25; 320 lbs., \$12.00.

BARLEY

University, No. 105 (New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. 48 lbs., \$1.85; 480 lbs., \$16.50.

Odebrucker Barley—In this age of improvement in grain, Barley has come in for its share of attention and experimenters have shown wonderful progress in securing better grades and yields.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College has taken a leading part in the improvement of Barley, and in introducing the Odebrucker they are beyond question several years ahead in improvement of all other varieties. The Odebrucker is a better color, heavier yielder and the very best Barley that can be grown. The Seed we offer is produced from Seed secured direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College and the quality is certainly fine, and we ask all our intended customers to send to us for a sample of it, which we will be glad to submit. The quantity of available Seed of this new variety is not large, and we would advise all Barley growers to make their orders early for this. 48 lbs., \$1.80; 480 lbs., \$16.25.



Beardless Barley—This Barley will mature in 60 days from date of sowing under ordinary conditions. A Barley without beards. This must be admitted by all as a very desirable thing. Most of you have threshed barley and some of you have been in the stack and you know what bearded barley is. The greatest advantage lies in the extreme earliness, which makes it absolutely desirable if not indispensable for early feeding when old grain is scarce. Being a sport from the old bearded barley, there may appear a few heads in the field showing beards. 12 lbs., 70c; 48 lbs., \$1.80; 240 lbs., \$8.50.

HULLESS BARLEY—Has no beards or hulls. Earliest and best Hog Feed grown. Yields immense crops. Better for feeding purposes than any other Barley. Plant for earliest feed. 15 lbs., 85c; 30 lbs., \$1.50; 60 lbs., \$2.50; 300 lbs., \$12.00.

COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich, makes good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or June, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early, say the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

New Era—Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$12.00.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

FOR HOGS, HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP
Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier

(Extract from Department of Agriculture Year Book)

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. . . . They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle Peas are probably unexcelled.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form and they are also excellent for milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk they may usually form from one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.

Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them freely.

When Pea straw is well cured it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats.

When sown with oats or barley Peas make a good summer pasture for sheep.

Peas grown in conjunction with some other kinds of grain are of great value as a soiling crop, owing, first, to the larger yields obtained (from 10 to 20 tons per acre may be expected on average soils); second, to the high nutritive value of the food, combined with its palatability; and third, because of its timeliness.

Sow 90 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs., \$3.40.



Canada Field Peas

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A much neglected, valuable forage crop, for the same reason that you neglect to get a crop of turnips. For early sowing with grain you place this with your other orders, but the people who are going to sow later in corn field or otherwise, neglect to buy and so miss a valuable crop of several tons to the acre.

Make one order for all you will need during the season. It will not be any cheaper, and you will then have it when you want it.

A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown Rape will furnish pasture for ten to twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz.: First—in the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. Second—in June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. Third—along with grain, using two pounds of seed per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. Fourth—along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover. Fifth—along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep. Sixth—in corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn.

Seventh—along with rye, sown in August in sheep pastures. When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds will be enough. A director of one of the agricultural experiment stations says: "We have one-half acre of Rape this year, which gave an actual yield of 93½ tons, or at the rate of 19½ tons per acre." Beware of the kind of Rape Seed you sow. There is only one sort of any value in this country for sheep feed, and that the true Dwarf Essex Rape Seed. Some are worthless as fodder plants, while others are fictions, for the purpose of extorting a higher price from the buyer. We import our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed every year, and know it to be genuine, and of the very best quality, which alone is a sufficient guarantee, worth much more than the price of the seed. This is the article to sow this year, as the price is lower in proportion than on any other fodder crop. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., at 15c per lb.; 25 lbs., at 14c per lb.; 100 lbs., at 12c per lb.





Winter Vetch

Sand or Winter Vetch—(*Vicia Villosa*)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. Thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. In the North it remains all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For Hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds Seed per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., at 20c; 100 lbs., at 18c.

Kaffir Corn—Grows from five to seven feet high, making a straight, upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow 50 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Canary Seed—For birds. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

Jerusalem Corn—(White Durra)—Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows three to four feet high; produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 95c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

BROOM CORN

Wilson's Improved Tennessee Everlasting—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

CANE OR SORGHUM

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the Seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Dakota Grown Amber Cane—We have quantities of cane grown for us each season in Dakota and while we do not claim better yields for it than other canes, we do claim earliness and drouth-resistant features over other canes. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Teosinte—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced, the stalks containing much more saccharine matter, are very nutritious; it can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed often produces twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. It requires about 6 lbs. of seed to the acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, two or three seeds every twelve inches. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 4 lbs. (enough for an acre), \$2.75.



Kaffir Corn

BRANCHING YELLOW MILO MAIZE

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out heads of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

FETERITA

This is a new grain of the Durra group introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from British Egyptian Soudan. Growers who tried this last season are very enthusiastic about it and claim it is the best forage crop they have.

It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing a large head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than Milo, is fully as soft and much whiter than Kaffir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kaffir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies the other two.

Feterita is an excellent drouth resister. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures 20 days earlier than Kaffir. Fields of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre were reported last season.

Feterita is bound to become one of the most important crops of this western country. Get your start, now and be among the first to profit by this valuable addition.

Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$5.00.



Milo Maize

SHALLOU

This comes originally from India, where it is extensively cultivated; it grows tall and stools out from the roots, a single grain producing from 3 to 6 stalks. The heads are quite large and produce lots of grain. The seed is large, plump and white. Very drouth-resistant; makes excellent feed for stock. Can be popped like popcorn and is the very best chicken feed; is ground like corn meal and makes excellent griddle cakes. Five pounds per acre if sown in rows. Broadcast for fodder, 50 lbs.

Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

KOWLIANG

The group of Kowliang coming from northern China and Manchuria contains some varieties which are naturally very early, maturing in from 80 to 90 days; this proving earlier than Milos. There have been a number of selections from the original introduction that have proven much earlier and exceptionally heavy producers of a good grain; these selections have been made by the South Dakota College and this is the first year the seed has been produced in quantities large enough to offer in a commercial way.

The earliest planting of Kaffirs, Milos and Kowliang show the greatest yields of seed. The quantity of seed per acre, care and planting, same as for Milo and Kaffir.

Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

FLAX, MINNESOTA, No. 25

This wilt-resistant Flax is a selection made by the Minnesota Experiment Station from stock received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in repeated trials at the Minnesota Station and points in the Northwest it outyields all other varieties of Flax from two to four bushels per acre, and where other Flax wilts and fields are entirely destroyed this has stood perfectly. Not in all cases, but nearly all.

If you can increase your yield even one bushel per acre by planting this Flax and have the added advantage of leaving your ground clean and free from foul seed on account of planting absolutely clean Flax, you would be ahead if you could secure the common dirty Flax for nothing. 56 lbs., \$3.50; 560 lbs., \$32.50.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

Silver Hulled—A great improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. In a great many sections of the United States Buckwheat is not a paying crop, if you figure on using it as you would other grains, like wheat and oats. There is no crop that will yield a greater amount of food for fowls than Buckwheat. We know of one case where one quarter-acre field furnished seed for over 300 chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. 12 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$4.10.





SWEET CLOVER, MELLILLOTUS ALBA

The White Blossom Kind

A great many years ago a Nebraska farmer called at our office and wanted to purchase one bushel of the white flowered Sweet Clover seed. We were both pained and surprised to think any man wished to plant the so-called weed. We told him so in a few harsh words, and refused to sell it to him. He told us if we did not get it for him he would buy it himself and plant it anyway. We finally consented to get it and told him we would watch results. This was planted opposite Yankton, on the Missouri Bottoms, and produced an immense quantity of bee feed, for the purpose for which this man purchased it. After it had grown one or two years he commenced to take a crop of hay from it and found that it produced more bee feed and a good crop of hay that his stock were equally as fond of as alfalfa. The next party to whom we sold seed was a man at Bassett, Neb.; he came to our office and wanted 500 lbs. to sow on sandy land for fertilizing purposes. We told him something of the results of the Nebraska farmer's one bushel, and he said that it might make hay, but he wouldn't risk it; he wanted to plant it in the fall and plow it up the next mid-summer. He said that by doing this he could produce as much corn on his very sandy land as we could on the best \$100 per acre land near Yankton. This last customer, from Bassett, Neb. increased his purchases each year until he was buying in ton lots. Then we commenced to wonder why so much, and inquired, and found that he was using it for hog pasture, pasture for his immense herd of cattle and horses, and was making excellent hay of it, besides using it for fertilizing purposes.

Then we commenced to write about it, and urge its planting almost everywhere. Today there is as great demand for the white flowered Sweet Clover as for Alfalfa, but the demand cannot be supplied, as the seed is very difficult to save. It will outyield Alfalfa as far as seed production is concerned, but the seed drops so easily that no one has been able to discover a method of harvesting that will save more than 10 to 20 per cent of the crop.

Prof. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, the Alfalfa expert, and probably the best posted Alfalfa man in the United States, says: "Sweet Clover hay has much the same feeding value as Alfalfa, and more than that of Red Clover. Animals show a marked fondness for the hay after becoming accustomed to it (which, by the way, is usually a matter of education). Its ability to improve soils lies not only in gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the earth where grown as do other legumes, but also in its uncommonly large roots penetrating to considerable depth, perforating and subdividing the subsoil. Decaying, they contribute humus, and the innumerable openings they cause admit air, light and moisture. Used for green manuring, its value as a soil improver is still greater. The Illinois Station finding that one acre of Sweet Clover yielding $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of dry matter would furnish as much humus-forming material as 24 tons of barnyard manure. Those who have had experience with it are praiseful of Sweet Clover for pasture and hay. It provides early and late grazing about equal to Alfalfa and Red Clover, but without their tendency to bloat. In the second year after planting it is ready to graze upon as early as mid-April, and may be used the first year until killing frost." No other clover or grass can be pastured successfully the first season.

Scarified Sweet Clover Seed

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become such a necessary crop on the farm, and under old conditions there was so much trouble having satisfactory germination, that we shall **scarify** all of this sweet clover seed that goes to our customers and we will not charge you one cent more for this than you would have to pay for that which is not scarified. On numerous tests of sweet clover seed, unscarified, we find the germination from 25 to 50 per cent; on the same seed, scarified, we often have 95 per cent germination in a seven days' test. We also find in the unscarified seed that the largest, plumpest, hardest seed, and consequently the best seed, are those that did not germinate, but probably stayed in the ground one year before germination. By this scarifying process we scratch the hull of this hard seed, which allows the moisture to get in, and hastens germination. Do you see the difference?

The following analyses were made by the Wyoming Experiment Station of Sweet Clover and Alfalfa grown on the experimental farm, and published in Wyoming Bulletin No. 70, pages 70 and 74. These analyses show Sweet Clover to be richer than Alfalfa in protein (muscle, bone and tissue material), and in ether extract, or fat-forming substance.

	SWEET CLOVER		ALFALFA
	Cut Oct. 4, 1904.	Cut Aug. 10, 1905.	Average of 11 Samples
Water	6.02	6.88	6.57
Ash	9.57	11.03	8.79
Ether extract.....	4.42	1.96	1.66
Crude fibre.....	21.77	22.27	31.25
Crude protein.....	18.00	22.19	15.14
Nitrogen free extract.....	42.22	35.67	36.59

It is shown by experiments at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., that grasses grown with legumes contain more protein and consequently are of more economical value than when grown alone. It would seem that while they are both growing together, the grasses receive directly from the roots of the legumes a large supply of available nitrogen which makes not only more feed, but richer in feeding values.

The following table is taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 294:

Crop.	Protein in Dry Matter— Per Cent	Protein Per Ton of Hay (10% moisture) Pounds
Timothy grown alone.....	17.19	309
Timothy grown with Clover.....	24.56	442

Protein is the most expensive constituent of farm feeds. Comparative analyses of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, and cow peas showed that only the alfalfa and cow peas excelled sweet clover in percentage of protein, the alfalfa by one per cent and the cow peas by three per cent. Considered from the standpoint of digestible nutrient, we find the following comparative values for the different feeds:

	Per ton	Price and Sow Per Acre
Sweet Clover hay.....	\$18.49	If for seed purposes, 5 lbs. For hay purposes, 15 lbs. We would advise that you place your order very early, as there will be an immense demand for it this season. Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$22.00.
Alfalfa hay.....	20.16	
Timothy hay.....	9.80	
Red clover hay.....	14.12	
Cowpea hay.....	19.76	
Shelled corn.....	20.16	

CLOVER, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

We quote only on Fancy Seed. You can buy a cheaper grade of Grass Seed, but it does not pay.



A South Dakota Field of Medium Red Clover

Medium Red Clover

Our Red Clover Seed is all northern grown. It is first class in every particular. This seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than seed grown in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. Pound, 40c; 30 lbs., \$7.50; 60 lbs., \$14.50; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

Our Grass and Clover Seeds are good enough to comply with any state laws. It's the kind we sell always, not sometimes.



Alsike Clover

portion ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the Grass Seed Line. **Lb., postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$8.25.**

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other Clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 40c; 30 lbs., \$7.75; 100 lbs., \$22.50.**

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This Clover comes from the little province of Alsike, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 40c; 60 lbs., \$14.25; 100 lbs., \$23.00.**

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture Clover, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50; 20 lbs., \$10.75.**

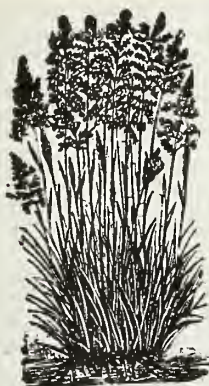
Alsike and Timothy—in the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportion. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the Grass Seed Line. **Lb., postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$8.25.**

Bromus Inermis



5,500 Pounds Dakota Grown Bromus For One Planter

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch, establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand Grass has been highly indorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. Prof. Shaw, of Iowa says: "This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drouth and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's Grass than any other sort introduced in recent years." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.). We have this variety true to name and absolutely pure. **Per lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$2.00; per 100 lbs., \$13.00.**



Kentucky Blue.



Orchard.



Red Top.



Timothy.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact it thrives over as wide a range as any of our Grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pastures and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.) Per lb., 35c; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$14.50.

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly, and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 30c; 14 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(*Avona Elatior*)—The earliest of all the grasses and the one that has naturalized itself all through the Western States. It is the first Grass to show itself in spring, and grows rapidly in good soil, showing a height of 4 feet by June. It should be cut for hay just as coming into bloom; will furnish two and three cuttings per year, and is invaluable for early and late pasturage, furnishing a nice sweet and tender herbage. Sow when alone, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. (10 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass, Fancy Cleaned)—(*Poa Pratensis*)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned Seed. (20 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 40c; 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Red Top, Choice—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—Grows on almost all soils, but best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

English Rye Grass—(*Lolium Perenne*)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 20c; 24 lbs., \$2.30; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early, will produce a large crop the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 20c; 18 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

Timothy—(*Phleum Pratense*)—Dakota grown; thoroughly recleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota, from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and Clover meadows and pastures. Our Seed is all northern grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

For Permanent Upland Pastures—Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary May grasses, as a rule, will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently settling upland pastures. Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

For Permanent Meadow Pastures—The object to be obtained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and condition being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture. Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Ellendale, N. D., August 20, 1916.

I wish to ask your advice concerning my Sapa and Opata Plums. They are again heavily loaded with fruit this year. Am not able to fill half of the orders at \$4.00 per bushel.

O. J. RASMUSSEN.



South Dakota State Capitol Building

LAWN FROM GURNEY SEED

We are showing here a photograph of the new Capitol building at Pierre, South Dakota, together with the lawn surrounding same. These grounds were planted with our special lawn mixture in May; this photograph was taken in early September and shows something of the luxuriant growth of the grass and the beautiful lawn surrounding this elegant new Capitol building. The marvelous beauty of this perfect lawn produced in so short a time has created a great deal of favorable comment among the newspapers of the Northwest, some of them devoting columns to it this past summer. Gurney's Lawn Grass will produce this kind of a lawn anywhere. South Dakota is to be congratulated on its fine building and beautiful lawn.

Capitol Lawn Mixture—It is made up of the Seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose Grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and has proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. Pound, 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. Pound, 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

MILLET

Manitoba, or Hog Millet—This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the Seed being the richest and most valuable Hog Food that can be produced, while the Hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the Seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be threshed for Seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. Pound, 15c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

German Millet—Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for Wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.70.

Hungarian Grass—(*Panicum Germanicum*)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drought yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 lbs. to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. (Weight, 48 lbs. per bu.) 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.70.



Wall, S. D., Oct. 22, 1916.

This is a photo taken of Japanese Millet that came from your seed house last spring. I bought it from Kingsburg Hardware & Lumber Co., Wall, S. D. It was fully six feet tall and makes good seed.

E. K. BOSIUS.

La Plant, S. D., Aug. 3, 1916.

I am enclosing a sample of grass which I wish you would name for me, as I think it must have come from your firm with other seeds. It is such wonderful stuff. Twenty to thirty such heads from one stock.

Thanking you, I am,

F. C. MILLS.

Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the Hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to Corn Fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of Seed per acre as Oats. Fifth, it requires less Seed per acre than any other Millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine silage, especially if mixed with Soja Beans or Sand Vetch. Seventh, it is highly indorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experiment Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us, as we are headquarters. Treat it exactly as you would German Millet, only sow it a little earlier for the best results. We know it will please you. (40 lbs. per bu.) 10 lbs., 60c; 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Pencilaria Pearl Millet—This mammoth Millet is unlike any other Millet grown, and is often referred to as Cattail Millet on account of the resemblance of the heads to that of the Cattail, grown in the sloughs. This Millet grows to a height of 10 feet; produces a wonderful amount of forage and will produce two crops in one season. After the first crop is cut, it immediately sprouts up from the roots and gives you another good crop. It can be sowed broadcast or in drills and cultivated. It requires about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Price per bu., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destine it to take front rank if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Kursk Millet—This very valuable Millet is one sent out by the Department of Agriculture several years ago. We find that it will produce more hay in the dryer regions than any other variety of Millet you can plant. The color of the seed is red like the Siberian, only a little darker in color. It yields heavy crops of seed and forage. We especially advice the planting of this in any section where the rainfall is not ample and regular. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 20 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.10.



SOME FACTS ABOUT SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed was received and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be of the greatest value in the Central States, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change in crop and this is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces under favorable conditions as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

Makes good when it is dry; makes better when it rains.

Produces from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre when planted in 3-foot rows.

Takes about 4 pounds of seed per acre to plant in 3-foot rows.

Can be cut from two to four times per season.

Stock eat it in preference to all other hays, including alfalfa.

Analyzes 9.13 per cent protein.

Has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate under all sorts of conditions.

Prices: Up to and including 10 lbs., 20c per lb.; from 11 to 25 lbs., 18c; from 26 lbs. up, 15c.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE,
Brookings, South Dakota,
October 26, 1914.

Mr. D. B. Gurney, Secretary,
Yankton, South Dakota.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry regarding Sudan Grass, I would state that it is a fine stemmed specimen of sorghum, introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture and tested at the South Dakota Experiment Station for the past three seasons on the Brookings and Highmore farms. It has given excellent results at Brookings, and moisture conditions being considered has given good results at Highmore. It will make two crops a year with plentiful moisture. It is very palatable and is readily eaten by cattle. I think it would be safe to count on a yield of three tons per acre in the eastern part of the state and one and one-half tons in the central part of the state, although much higher yields might be obtained under favorable conditions. It requires from four to six pounds per acre to seed in rows three feet apart, or about thirty pounds per acre for solid seeding. The former method has several advantages, because it insures a crop in a dry season, saves on the cost of seed and leaves the land in good condition for the ensuing crop.

Very truly,

MANLEY CHAMPLIN,
Assistant Agronomist in Charge of Field Experiments.

Harlem, Mont., March 30, 1916.

I have received the seed corn that I ordered from you—received it two days after I sent you a letter stating that it had not arrived. Have tested it and found it to test 99 per cent. Wishing you success, I remain,

HANS A. BREKKE.

Alfalfa Seed, Dakota No. 12

Dakota Grown, 99½% Pure, Guaranteed



OR more than forty years the state of South Dakota has been producing crops of alfalfa that are profitable. When I say profitable I mean that when the first acre of alfalfa seed was planted in South Dakota and that seed commenced to grow and they cut the first crop, that acre of alfalfa was producing a profitable crop, more profitable than other crops, no matter what they were, in that neighborhood. When that single acre of alfalfa had increased to more than one hundred thousand acres the state was made richer by millions of dollars, and today South Dakota and the World feel the effect of the single acre of alfalfa planted in South Dakota more than forty years ago. We do not know the source of the seed first planted in South Dakota, but we do know that by process of elimination and the "survival of the fittest" the present day alfalfa seed being produced in South Dakota owes its parentage to the original field planted; that South Dakota is producing alfalfa seed that in turn produces the hardiest alfalfa plants, and those that will yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other part of the world. That is a broad statement, but it has been demonstrated, and today alfalfa seed produced in South Dakota is worth and sells for from two to six cents per pound more on the open market than seed produced in any other state. The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota grown is known as DAKOTA No. 12. This seed is produced from old fields or from fields whose parentage is the old Dakota fields. Our seed is all from the high and dry section of western South Dakota, where the rainfall is much less than in Minnesota, the home of the much advertised high priced Grimms Alfalfa, where the snow covering is very light or none at all, where the temperature drops from five to fifteen degrees lower than any other point in the state. These strenuous conditions have eliminated any plant that may have been tender, leaving nothing but the hardiest to produce seed, and in each successive generation any plant showing any inherent weakness has been destroyed by these conditions and the fittest has survived. Alfalfa growing in the United States is no longer an experiment. There is not one state in the Union but what can produce alfalfa on most of its land profitably, and with the advent of DAKOTA GROWN SEED, GROWN ON VIRGIN SOIL, FREE FROM FOUL SEED OF ANY KIND, IT MAKES THE PROFITS LARGER AND THE TASK OF SECURING A PERFECT STAND VERY SIMPLE.

Every bushel of alfalfa seed offered by us is re-cleaned and first class in every respect. Any acre of land, no matter where located, if it will produce either a crop of alfalfa seed or hay, is worth \$200.00 per acre or more and will pay a good income on that amount; in other words, if you can produce a crop of alfalfa seed or hay your land, figuring it from an investment standpoint, is worth \$200.00 or more per acre. It will produce more forage, either green or dry, than any other known clover or grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drought; in the driest weather when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture, alfalfa stands up bright and green as in the spring. **South Dakota No. 12** is proof against our severest winters, it is adapted to dry and sandy soil where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring twenty to thirty feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant foods that cannot be reached by any other plants. It draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil more than 100% faster than any other clover excepting sweet clover. Alfalfa is better than a bank account for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. The rust does not affect it, a severe hail storm might beat it into the ground, but in six weeks from that date you could cut a crop of from one to two tons of hay per acre. Fire will not kill it, fields can be burned over safely early in the spring. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a twenty acre field, and when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other. For fattening your cattle and hogs it will save one half of the grain commonly used. This has been absolutely demonstrated by the best feeders, and in this time of high priced grain, and lots of alfalfa hay, you can feed stock profitably. If your ground will grow alfalfa, you have "the world by the tail with a down hill pull."

A WORD OF WARNING. We wish to impress on our readers that nearly all of the alfalfas offered under various names and at high prices are nothing more or less than the western South Dakota grown alfalfa seed, and this seed you could not make any better than it is no matter what price you pay for it, consequently you had better purchase it under its correct name and at a reasonable price, rather than at a high price, and secure the same seed. In some cases this is the fault of the growers, who find that by changing the name to Grimms or some other as well advertised they can secure a higher price for their seed, and judging from reports from our purchasing agents they have caught a crop of suckers. It is absolutely impossible for you to get better alfalfa seed, in commercial quantities, than **Gurney's South Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa**. We guarantee it to be 99½% pure. Sold for just what it is and at a price that brings it within the reach of all. **Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$23.50.**



**PROFESSOR NEILS E.
HANSEN AND A COS-
SACK ALFALFA
PLANT.**

Does it look as though the people of the state of South Dakota and of the United States have squandered one cent in sending Professor Hansen through the wilds of Siberia in search of this wonderful alfalfa? This plant was grown in Lyman county, South Dakota, on a high, dry place, and produced eight pounds of dry hay from the one plant in one season. We will be pleased to send you a reproduction of this picture of Professor Hansen and his Cossack Alfalfa on very best paper, without printing, suitable for framing, if you request it when you order Cossack alfalfa seed.

Professor N. E. Hansen's Cossack Alfalfa

Every pound of Cossack Alfalfa seed sold by us was purchased by our own buyer of the original growers on their own farms, brought into our warehouses, cleaned carefully, placed in sealed bags. This insures you genuine Cossack Alfalfa. This insures you alfalfa seed that will grow and produce crops on the highest and driest places in the country. It insures you a crop of alfalfa where the annual rainfall is eight inches or better; it insures you a crop of alfalfa even though it gets so cold the mercury freezes. This insures you a better crop of hay, under adverse or good conditions than can be secured from any other variety of alfalfa, no matter what it is.

Extracts from Letters Received by Me from Professor N. E. Hansen

"Above all things, as you know, it is essential to know the man of whom you buy this seed, as one sack of wrong would work great damage to the whole business. I wish very much that the state in some way could get to seal the sacks at the huller, such seed could then have a state guarantee the same as Denmark guarantees her quality of butter by national butter seals.

"Quality first, price a secondary consideration, I really believe is the better way for both grower, dealer and purchaser. This is merely my observation from the side lines of the football game of business. Farmers who sell their seed direct will have trouble of their own, as the purchaser demands more and more that the seed be standardized as to purity, and this means expensive machinery."

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Brookings, Oct. 31, 1916.

Mr. D. B. Gurney,
Yankton, S. Dak.
Dear Mr. Gurney:

In reply to yours of the 18th inst., the Chernobel has been consolidated with the Cossack alfalfa. The Cos-

sack has certainly pushed very quickly to the front, as it is very resistant to both cold and drouth.

The Cossack has shown such great superiority that the acreage will increase very rapidly. As you indicate, a fair price will make the seed sell better and be better business for all concerned. I am very glad to note your intention of being a leader in the great work of distributing this variety. The Cossack alfalfa can no more be held back than a bull can be kept in an ordinary poultry yard. The bull will go through the wire and take some of the posts along with him.

If I knew what you are willing to pay for the Cossack seed it would facilitate matters. Some growers would be fair and others do not fully realize the great cost of getting up a large catalog and what advertising expenses are in general. I should judge that if they understand you would be in the market right along for this seed, you can get hold of some of these fields that you know positively are right. In this way you could do very useful work for the country in spreading this valuable alfalfa and make a fair profit for your company. But that is for you to judge.

The Semipalatinsk is just as I judged it at the beginning; it is especially a plant for the driest uplands. As a seeder it cannot be grown in comparison with the Cossack. All I claim for the Semipalatinsk is that it will make an abundance of hay on 8 inches of rainfall per year. I have very good reports of the Semipalatinsk in the driest regions from the Mexican border north, to Alaska. Will be pleased to write you further at any time.

Many farmers who have tested Cossack alongside of Grimm write me they find Cossack greatly superior in every way.

N. E. HANSEN.

Extracts From Bulletins Issued by Prof. N. E. Hansen ALFALFA AND OTHER SEEDS FROM SIBERIA

Gathered in 1913 by Prof. N. E. Hansen.

These seeds were gathered upon my fourth expedition to Siberia on the dry, open steppes near Semipalatinsk, southern Siberia. This is a region with a total annual precipitation of eight inches, including both rain and snow, and with a temperature range of from 106 degrees in summer to 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in winter, often without snow. The expedition was authorized by the South Dakota State Legislature, March, 1913.

Planted in rows 2x4 feet or 5,444 plants to the acre, this figures out 8 to 12 tons, dried weight, per acre. You could cut this twice in two and still do very much better than we are doing from buffalo grass. I ask no one to believe any faster than can be demonstrated by field tests.

As to how far north this will go, some encouraging reports have been received from Canada: F. MacLure Scanders, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, reports it hardy after three years' trial and states: "My own experience with Hansen's alfalfa leads me to look upon them as the most important agricultural innovation for very many years."

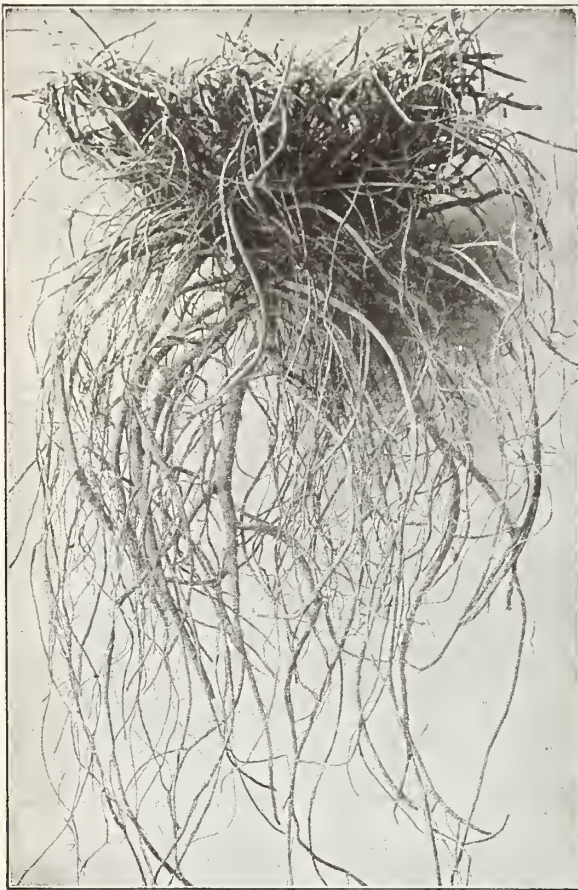
In a circular sent out by Prof. Hansen on the date of February 12, 1914, (he headed it "Siberian Upland Alfalfa") there had been a great deal of criticism by an envious few of his work in introducing these new alfalfas. The following are extracts from his answers to them. You will see by this he strongly recommends the Cossack Alfalfas for the highlands and the dry places where other alfalfas are not a success:

"The history of all new plants, inventions and methods shows that unfavorable evidence can be secured in abundance from experts on any new proposition. When the first steamboat was about to cross the ocean, experts figured out the utter impossibility that any

boat could be made big enough to hold enough coal for the voyage. A similar incredulity is evident when I express my belief that we can raise this Siberian alfalfa on the highest and driest uplands from the Panhandle of Texas to the Canadian boundary. The fact that this plant is native in an 8-inch rainfall climate, with a temperature ranging from 50 degrees below in winter to 106 degrees above in summer gives me confidence in the ultimate outcome.

"My work aims to add many millions of dollars to the value of our western uplands. Three years ago, in my address on 'Hardy Alfalfas for Northern Prairies' at the State Conservation Congress at Pierre, January 27, 1911, I made the following statements:

"Some people are inclined to shut their eyes and ears to the fact that the common alfalfa is sometimes winter-killed, and to blame the farmer for all the failures; such people like to tell only about its successes and to disregard the failures. This is not the best way. The other extreme would be to wait with sowing any alfalfa until seed of perfectly hardy plants is obtained in commercial quantities. Either view is extreme and unwise. My own position in the matter is that we should plant the best seed that we can get. In plain English, try all other alfalfas first. If you succeed, hang on to what you have. If you fail, try my Russian variety, Cossack. Any fair-minded man will admit that this proposition at once removes the matter from all controversy. Letters from every western state, from the southern to the northern boundary of the United States, show that farmers on dry divides and bench lands want something requiring less water than any alfalfa they now have. These letters show that low bottom land and high, dry bench land are two different problems for the alfalfa grower."



Root system of Semipalatinsk Alfalfa. A single plant transplanted spring 1911, Stanley County, South Dakota, on high dry gumbo, without irrigation. Grew well during the dry years of 1911-1912-13. Plant dug September 4, 1914, and exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair. Green weight, first cutting, 13 pounds; second cutting, 4½ pounds; diameter across crown, 16 inches; length of root about 40 inches.

(Courtesy South Dakota State College.)



Hansen's Siberian Alfalfa Eight Weeks After Seeding

Kimball Co., Neb., Aug. 6, 1915.
Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.,
Yankton, S. D.

I was down on the ranch a few days ago and found my 14 acres of Hansen alfalfa in fine shape. It was cut for hay about July 1st and has since made a splendid growth. I regard Cossack as king of alfalfas.

The interesting thing is that last spring we had a terrible late freeze and snow, which turned all the ordinary alfalfa in the country brown; in fact, badly froze them; while the Hansen alfalfas were not hurt at all.

This tallies with my own experience. I had noticed one fall that 18 degrees above zero did it but little damage and that it took about zero weather to badly injure its green foliage.

M. Markley.

December 10, 1916

At this date, after 2 degrees below zero, our field of Cossack alfalfa is green and growing, could be pastured safely and profitably. All other alfalfas are killed to the ground and will remain dormant until spring. Centuries of cold, nearly to the arctic circle, has made this alfalfa work overtime whenever the warm days of the short summers of its native land commenced; it works whenever the frost is out even a few inches, and keeps working, growing and producing profitable crops when all others are sleeping away the greater part of the year. Nature taught it through probably hundreds of generations and it will take generations to change its habit. In the meantime we shall profit from its industry.

Remember, **Cossack Alfalfa** is all put up in sealed bags; 1 lb., \$1.75; 3 lbs., \$5.00; 5 lbs., \$8.00; 10 lbs., \$15.00.

All Cossack Seed used by us is purchased direct from the grower on his own farm, after thorough investigation. It's genuine. All sold in sealed bags, 1, 3, 5 and 10 lbs. in each bag. We also have the Cossack plants of our own growing.

Extracts From an Article Written by Hugh Jeffries of Wisconsin

We are using the Cossack (Russian) alfalfa, imported from Siberia a few years ago by Prof. N. E. Hansen, the plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, as it does not winter-kill nor kill out from drought, and has a more widely spreading root and crown than the tap-root alfalfas. It also produces a heavier crop of both hay and seed than the ordinary varieties, and the seed is retained in the pods several weeks after ripening without shattering, which gives us time to let the plants fill up well before harvesting.

The Cossack alfalfa crowns spread underground until they are about 16 to 18 inches across, and each crown will send out up to 500 stems. When they have plenty of room the stems all send out side branches, beginning right at the crown and continuing all the way up until each stem will have from 10 to 20 side branches. This makes the very best quality of hay,

and if left to mature seed each branch will be loaded with pods.

It is quite resistant to frosts and gets a very early start in the spring, having a good crop made before it is time for hot, dry weather. It grows in the fall until the ground freezes and is not injured by late cutting or fall pasturing. It will stand wet feet and as it has no tap-root, but a mass of spreading roots, it is not injured by the heaving of the soil by freezing.

There are now about 100 farmers in Burnett county, Wisconsin, who are using this method with the Cossack alfalfa, and the success they are making of it is attracting a great deal of attention. There is little question but that this will develop into a big industry here, especially with the Russian and Siberian varieties, which are, by reason of their extreme hardiness and their habit of establishing wide-spreading crowns, adapted to this method of culture.—Hugh Jeffries, Burnett county, Wisconsin.

A Report From the Canadian Northwest

BOARD OF TRADE

Saskatoon, Sask., 27th November, 1916.

Messrs.

The Gurney Seed & Nursey Co.,

Yankton, S. D., U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of the 22nd inst. to hand with regard to the Siberian alfalfas.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, I was the first to introduce these into this country when Professor Hansen could only provide me with a few hundred year-old roots of the Cossack and Semipalatinsk. These I gave out to a number of our progressive farmers, and I can only say that they have in every sense more than fulfilled all Professor Hansen's recommendations. I have had absolutely no report of winter-killing; and these Siberian alfalfas are rapidly coming into their own throughout this great country, where the production of tame fodders is now one of our most pressing problems.

At first it seemed to me that some of our agricultural institutions, with their characteristic conservatism, were inclined to look somewhat askance at these Siberian introductions; why, heaven knows. If

these alfalfas are good in Russia why should they not be quite as good here? Our conditions are more favorable; if they are readily taken by stock in Russia, and if stock thrive on them there, why should it not be the same thing here? Two things equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

Let me suggest that you write for reports and photos of Mr. Paul Gerlach, of Allan, Sask., a winner of the world's wheat championship; and to Mr. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., who has won the world's wheat championship some five times. Both of these gentlemen will be glad to give their tribute to Hansen's alfalfas. They received their plants from me, and later they also had some seed from me.

If there is anything further that I might do to help you in this matter, please command me. To my mind, Siberian alfalfas are an exceedingly valuable introduction, to which fact the general public is quickly awakening.

Yours very truly,

F. MACLURE SCLANDERS,

Commissioner.

F. R. G. S., F. R. H. S.,

Member Royal Agricultural Society of England.

You will see from these extracts that the Cossack Alfalfa is doing equally as well in Wisconsin as in South Dakota, and we are getting equally as good reports from states both south and north from us.

We find the Cossack Alfalfa is very frost resistant, in fact, almost frost proof, as heavy freezes in the middle of May have killed back and destroyed the first cutting of the common alfalfa while the Cossack continued to grow and produce its regular crop of hay. We find in the fall it will be green and suitable for pasture long after all other varieties are spoiled for that purpose by the freezing.

We are showing photographs of a forty-acre field of Cossack Alfalfa in Lyman County, South Dakota. This you can see is planted right over the tops of the high hills of that section of the country. The field in which the man appears, the photograph was taken three weeks after the first cutting of hay. You notice that it is up to his knees again, almost ready for the next cutting. This forty-acre field is planted in rows three feet apart, and is cultivated after each cutting. The second picture, showing the automobile on top of the high hill, is taken when the field is in full bloom, and shows the field ready to be saved for the seed crop. These photographs were both taken in the summer of 1916.

To sum up the whole matter of the Siberian Alfalfas: The United States invested a few thousand dollars in the several exploring trips of Professor Hansen in search of these alfalfas. The State of South Dakota invested about ten thousand dollars for the same purpose, and the people of the United States are millions of dollars better off today than they were before this expenditure of a few thousand dollars. I did not mean that they have already received these millions of dollars, but they are worth it just the same for the reason that Professor Hansen has discovered and brought over an alfalfa that will grow on the millions of acres that would not produce alfalfa previously, and the seed will be distributed just as rapidly as possible. Every farmer owning land that would not produce the common alfalfa profitably and successfully is now assured of a hardy alfalfa that will produce paying crops on that ground. Consequently his land is equally as valuable as the more fortunate neighbor owning the low or bottom land. This Cossack Alfalfa has extended the alfalfa growing territory hundreds of miles north and over an area of millions of acres of the higher and dryer parts of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canada. These trips to Siberia and Asiatic Russia made by Professor Hansen were trips that required lots of endurance, many dangers, and all of the inconvenience that one could possibly suffer, traveling as he did thousands of miles into the interior among the half-civilized tribes in that country. These trips were made by Prof. Hansen without a thought of ever receiving



one dollar additional for himself, and he will probably not receive much proof of appreciation from this great American people until he has passed from this world, then the millions of acres of Cossack Alfalfa and thousands of acres of orchards and gardens produced from fruits, etc., that he has originated, will be the most lasting monument and tokens of appreciation that a man could need. I will confess, however, that a small bouquet of flowers to the living might be appreciated more than a casket piled high with the most beautiful floral emblems after death. Let us all in some way show Professor N. E. Hansen, the Great Agricultural Explorer and Horticultural Inventor, that we appreciate his work. Let us show this while he still lives and can enjoy it.

We have prepared a small booklet giving some of the more important points and experiences of Professor Hansen in his various trips, and telling something of his introductions and inventions in the vegetable, grass, grain and fruit line. We shall be more than pleased to send one of these booklets, free of charge, to anyone asking for it. This little booklet is written on a very conservative basis and after you have read it you will realize something of the difficulties he has surmounted in his work.

This little history booklet of Professor Hansen which we are publishing will tell of his three separate trips to Russia and Siberia as an American Agricultural Explorer. It will tell of his trips into the Province of Semipalatinsk and from there into the land of the Don-Cossack, of his failure to secure any quantity of seed in his first and second trips, and the success in his third trip. Tells of the land where they milk five different animals, of the land of the big, fat rumped sheep, sheep that weigh twice that of the American kind and store up in the summer forty to fifty pounds of pure mutton tallow on their rump. This is their winter food. It will tell of how he has in the Brookings College produced the new small fruits, raspberries, etc., the wonderful Hansen Plums that have made it possible for you to have all of the plums you want for yourself and the market. It tells of the things that Professor Hansen will do in the future. This little booklet will go free to you for the asking.

In the spring of 1914 we purchased from the South Dakota Agricultural College a quantity of the seed of the Cherno, Cossack and Semipalatinsk alfalfa, paying \$5.00 per pound for this seed. We planted this with a Planet, Jr., hand drill, in rows 18 inches apart, during the latter part of May. On the same date we planted three rows of Grimm's and three rows of South Dakota grown alfalfa seed next to the Hansen alfalfas. The same care and cultivation was given to both; the rainfall for the months of June, July and August was about six inches—less than one-half of the normal—and we had an exceptionally dry, hot summer. The Hansen alfalfas produced 50 per cent more green fodder per plant than either the Dakota grown or the Grimm's.



Transplanting Alfalfa

My machine transplanting of one-year-old roots, explained in Bulletin 141, I am not ready to recommend to the farmer until all the details are worked out. However, some very encouraging results have been obtained from transplanting by farmers and at the alfalfa stations, both for seed and hay. A few thousand plants may readily be set by plowing a furrow or with a spade.

The longer I work at the problem of alfalfa for dry western uplands, the more I become convinced that transplanting one year plants into cultivated rows with suitable machinery is a safer and surer method than sowing the seed in cultivated rows, as the plants have one year's start and can stand more hardship the first year. But it must be some hardy variety like those mentioned in this list of plants which often have 500 stems the second year. Experience shows that transplants succeed where seed fails.

Prices Cossack Alfalfa Seed—1 lb., \$1.75; 3 lbs., \$5.00; 5 lbs., \$8.00; 10 lbs., \$15.00.

Price list of Cossack Alfalfa Plants—Per 100, 60c; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00; 5,000, \$16.00; 10,000, \$30.00.

FLOWER SEEDS

New and Standard Varieties

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen Seed the first year and then perish.

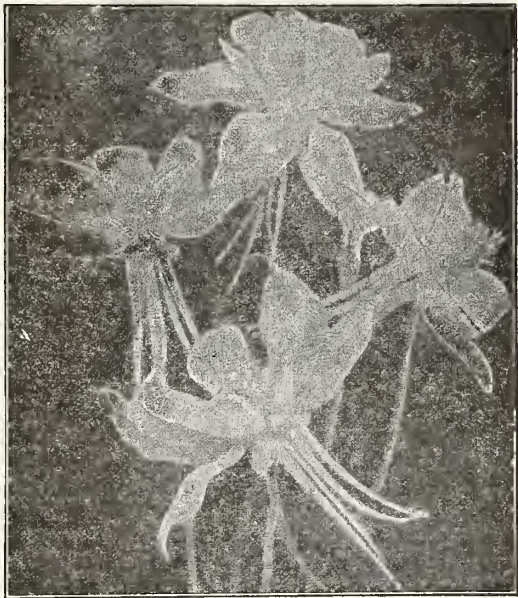
Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection one year.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, if desired, the Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.

Aquilegia (Columbine) — Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. Pkt., 5c.



Aquilegia

Alyssum

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.

Asters

The Rochester, or Vick's Mikado—Pink petals, narrow, long and reflexed, bending and curling across each other in such magnificent disorder as to make it the fluffiest aster grown, color most exquisite shade of lavender pink, plants are very vigorous and produce immense quantities of very large flowers, ranging from four to six inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Hohenzollern—This new race of Asters closely resembles the Giant Flowering Japanese Chrysanthemums. The flowers are very large, with beautifully curled and twisted petals and long stems, which makes them invaluable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's Pæony Flowered — A magnificent globe-shaped flower. Seed saved from the most perfect of this grand strain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mixed, many choice colors, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

Queen of the Market—The earliest of all the Asters. Grows about 9 inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. Mixed, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.

New White Branching—The magnificent large double white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The big broad petals are curled so as to give the blossoms the appearance of a graceful Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Ostrich Plume—Plants of strong branching growth 15 to 18 inches high. The large size of flowers, the fine feathery appearance, long stiff stem and early flowering habit combine to make it most desirable for decorations. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large doubled flowers resembling Chrysanthemums, and valuable on account of profuse late flowers. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.15.





Centaurea

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.
Giant-Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camelia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Cosmos

Early Flowering—This early flowering strain may now be had in bloom from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fine, fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson or rose-purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. All colors, Cosmos, mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Cosmos

husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through and the fruit is usually about three-fourths of an inch through and excellent for eating from the plant or for preserving. It bears a fruit at every leaf bud and late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. It is a hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. Pkt., 10c.

White Lady Lenox—This gigantic Cosmos is a fore-runner of an entirely new race; it is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flowers measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter, which is three times larger than the ordinary. Color, an absolutely pure white. This is an excellent flower for cut flower purposes, lasting an unusual length of time in water. Plants grow very strong, and the flowers may be cut up to any length of stem. Pkg., 10c.

Pink Lady Lenox, description same as for White Lady Lenox, with the exception the color is a beautiful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Per pkg., 10c.

One each of the White and Pink Lady Lenox, 15c.

Giant Flowering Cosmos—Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Lantern—A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, making plants 18 to 24 inches high and producing large balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. The



Chinese Lantern

Centaurea

Centaurea Imperialis—The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when just about to open. Pkt., 10c.

Corn Flower—The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with its graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Finest mixed, pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum, Snap-Dragon

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter, or they may be treated as annuals.



Cannas



Wild Cucumber

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Cannas

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus-flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Candytuft

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Candytuft Empress, or Snow Queen—A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

New Crimson—A profuse bloomer of bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Cockscomb

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shapes. Pkt., 5c.

The Wife should select Flower Seed for Premiums. They do most always anyway, and Gurney's Flower Seeds never disappoint. We know better than let them.



Carnation

Carnation

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite — Very free flowering. With ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. Mixed, pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.



CYPRESS VINE

Cypress Vine

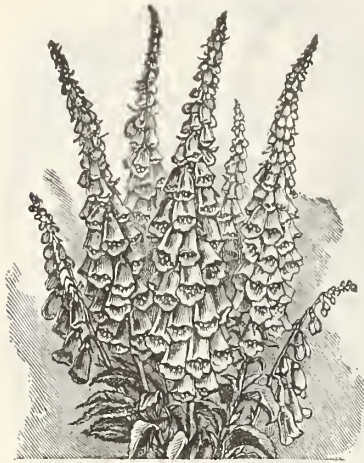
A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Dear Sirs:

We received the trees all right and have set them according to your directions. They are fine looking trees.

Clinton, Iowa, May 13, 1916.

MRS. F. W. PHILLIPS.



Digitalis, or Foxglove

taining scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.

Daisy, Bellis Perennis

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow Seed early in hotbed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy perennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Double Mixed—Choice. Pkt., 5c.



Dianthus

Dahlia

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our Seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Digitalis, or Foxglove

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, con-



Dianthus, Pink Hedderwegia

For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from Seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed, pkt., 5c.

Dianthus—Chinese or Indian Pinks—Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choicest mixture of bright single colors; variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. Pkt., 10c.

The Shasta Daisy—A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. Pkt., 10c.

AN AUTO TRIP

To our Nurseries each season by thousands of strangers is enjoyed by them. Come when the flowers are in bloom and the fruit is ripe. We will fill you up with the fruits and bury you with the flowers. The Meridian road and the Washington Highway both pass through Yankton, the best automobile roads in the country. The attractive spot in Yankton is the Gurney Nurseries.

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia

This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals. The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across. Pkt., 10c.

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Escholtzia, Double Yellow—This wonderful new double yellow California Poppy is the first of the doubles to be introduced. Plants grow to about 12 inches in height, bloom very early from seed. This should be in all flower gardens. Pkt., 10c.

Forget-Me-Not

Forget-Me-Not—This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Victoria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, and continues to bloom the longest of any. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock, Marvel of Peru

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial, blooming the first season from seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Gaillardia

Gaillardia

Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower — Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. Pkt., 5c, oz., 25c.

New Double — Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfer, Golden Yellow, Orange, Amaranth and Claret. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

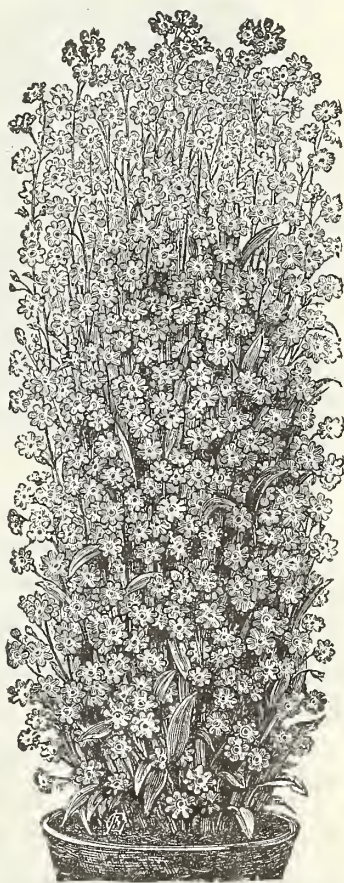
Gypsophila, or Babies' Breath—The flowers are small, star-like and born on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets.

Gourds

A tribe of climbers, with curiously-shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet. Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Golden Orange Daisy, African

This wonderful new flower was offered by us first in 1912; it was received too late that spring to get into the catalog, but we sent out thousands of packages of it, and the success reported certainly places it absolutely at the head of all of the annuals. This flower is from South Africa and is the easiest grown of any of the showy border plants. It grows to a height of about 15 inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. In our trial grounds it was the most attractive flower of any shown there; the flowers are about two and one-half inches across and the most beautiful golden orange color. We recommend this specially for borders for flowers and along walks. For cut flowers they are extremely good, lasting for several days after being cut. We recommend that it be placed in the hotbed, or in the house early, and transplanted to the open, so that you will get the full season's flowering; but the seed may be sown in the open ground in early May and will produce flowers all summer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.25.



Forget-Me-Not



Hollyhock

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple to pure white. Plant the Seed in June or July in open ground; the following summer they will bloom. If the Seed is sown very early in spring some will bloom the first season. Hardy perennial, 3 to 5 feet. **Mixed, pkt., 5c.**



MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE
SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, semi-double and double, finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. The blooming season is from June until frost. **Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Heliotrope—Giant Hybrid—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil out of doors, or for pot culture indoors. Easily grown from Seed, blooming first summer if sown early. The flowers of this variety are larger than those of the ordinary heliotrope. **Pkt., 10c.**

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about six feet high and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention on account of the immense number of flowers always open and their bright yellow color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Hyacinth Beans—Dolichos Lablar—Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Ice Plant—Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. **Pkt., 5c.**

Godetia—Dwarf Crimson Glow—This splendid new Godetia is the most brilliant, easily grown flower that we are sending out this year. It forms a compact bush about 9 inches high, completely covered with flowers of the most dazzling interior crimson. A bed of this variety produces a rival effect, the intensity of which it is impossible to describe. The picture will convey some idea of the splendid color, but to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing. **Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.**

Godetia—Duchess of Albany—Color, satiny white; grows a trifle taller than Crimson Glow. and these two varieties planted in a bed are a wonderful contrast and very beautiful, and to secure the best effect should be planted that way. **Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.**

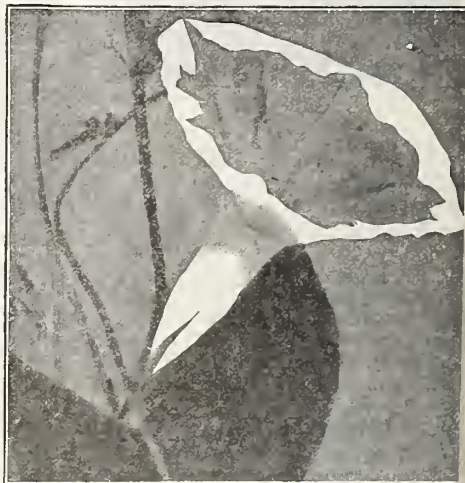
Godetia—Best mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Ipomea Mikado

A new Japanese climbing vine, producing flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across, in the greatest variety of colors. The leaves are large, glossy dark green, and will grow to the height of 20 feet in a very short time. This is an especially good plant for trellis or covering porches, outbuildings or fences. **Pkt., 15c.**

Japanese Kudzu Vine

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by everyone for dense shade of porches, arbors or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable productions. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color purple, blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. **Large pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.**



Kochia, or Summer Cypress—An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. **Pkt., 5c**

Lobelia—Crystal Palace—A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth; flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lupinus Mixed—Deep blue Texas Lupin—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lychnis Chalcedonica, or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy biennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color brilliant scarlet **Pkt., 5c.**

Linum or Scarlet Flax—One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers. 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Larkspur, Annual Varieties

The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Perennial Varieties—The perennial Larkspurs are valuable plants. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and good; flowering branches of some varieties often four feet high; flower spikes 6 inches or more in length. Propagated by division of roots and from seed.

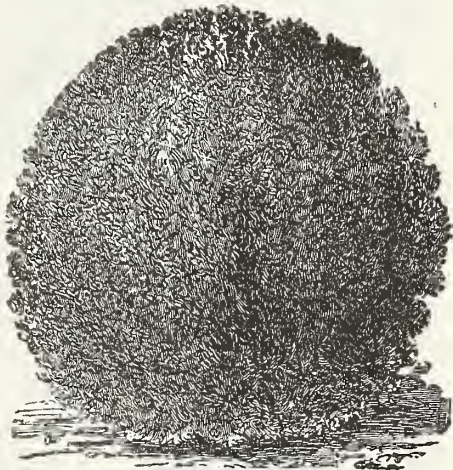
New Large-Flowering Hybrids—Three to six feet high; flowers of various shades, very showy; finest varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—A well-known fragrant plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Giant Pyramid—A mammoth variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Kochia

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

French Marigolds—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Tall Morning Glories

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



Morning Glory

Ipomea, Moon Flowers

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. Pkt., 10c.

Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during the dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Moon Flower, Mixed, including blue, red and white. Pkt., 5c.

Imperial—This is the new Japanese Morning Glory, which grows so rapidly and produces such wonderful flowers. We regret that we are unable to show a photograph of it this year. Do not miss this wonderful new flower. Grows readily from seed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.



Malope

This most desirable annual is listed in but few, if any, American seed catalogs. We believe it is the most satisfactory of any of the flowers that will bloom the first season.

Mrs. Gold of Minneapolis, vice-president of the Minnesota Garden Flower Society, writes her brother as follows: "The prettiest things in the garden are the Malopes. Everyone admires them so much, such clear, lovely shades are rare in flowers. I really cannot see why so pretty and satisfactory a flower has been neglected, as I have never found it in any seed catalog. I wish you could see our garden." These commence blooming about the first to the middle of July and continue until fall. Flowers are very large, blooms abundantly and should be in every flower garden. We have them in three varieties—the white, rubra and rosea. Per pkg., 10c; one pkg. of each 25c

Imperial Morning Glory, Fancy Fringe—Exceptionally large flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, contains all and many more colors than the ordinary Morning Glory. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Imperial Morning Glory, Double Mixed—These beautiful flowers are as free bloomers as the ordinary Morning Glory, but are fully double and the colors, as in the common single ones. **Per pkt., 10c.**



NASTURTIUMS

The Nasturtium is one of the popular flowers of the present time, and is continually growing in favor for the table, also for decorating the lawn and veranda. It is easily cultivated and can be used in great variety of places. Hardy annuals.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

Sunlight—Flowers of the largest size are most beautifully colored. Clear, rich golden yellow. In this you will find flowers measuring nearly three inches across and are produced most profusely. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals is crumpled or partly folded. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1b., 70c.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

These are dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and, like all Tom Thumbs, succeed on light, well-drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Empress of India—Deep purplish green leaves, flowers dark rich salmon-scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Chameleon—It is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant. It is one of the most brilliant and showy of all the dwarf nasturtiums. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

Dwarf Pearl—This is a very pleasing, creamy-white, free bloomer and a good plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this Seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1b., 50c.**

Phlox

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display this is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood-red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets or vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Star-Shaped Phlox—(Star of Quedlinburgh)—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood-red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Phlox Drummondii Nana—This strain is of dwarf, compact habit, growing about six inches high; splendid for pot culture or for ribbon lines and for massing. Dwarf, in choicest mixtures. **Pkt., 10c.**



THE SHIRLEY
POPPY

Poppies, Annual

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seed where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Shirley—Fine for cutting, cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish-white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed, 2½ feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental Poppies, when once planted, continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are the most intense brilliant red. **Pkt., 10c.**

Pansies

One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible, so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make good, strong blooming plants for early spring. Very best mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**



Pansy Plants—

Grown from seed from very largest flowers. These plants are very large and most of them will be in bloom when shipped. Can be left in ground over winter with slight covering of straw. Will be better second year than first. **Doz. Ex. Large, 75c; 50 for \$2.70.**



Trimardeau Giant Pansy—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Petunia

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hybrida Striped Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall, when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery, with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. **Pkt., 10c.**

Portulaca

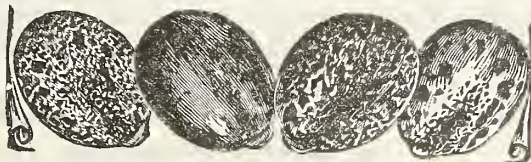
There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed, sunny situation. Half-hardy annual.

Double Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Single Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 5c.**



Portulaca



Ricinus or Castor Bean

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. The Common Castor Oil Bean is cultivated for the oil, and grows about 20 bushels per acre. Annual.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit rosy purple. Five feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Gibsoni Dwarf—This seldom grows over two or three feet high, making very showy plants with the very finest dark foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

SWEET PEAS FOR 1917

Of all the annual flowers, there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost the entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edged type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Peas. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to their best, the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright showy flowers. We are offering in the following list the very best selections of the late introductions.



George Herbert

SPENCER COLLECTION

Thirty leading varieties for \$2.25. Per single package, 10c.

- Afterglow—Reddish mauve, violet.
 America—Red flake, white ground.
 Apple Blossom—Rose and primrose bicolor.
 Blanche Ferry—Rose and white.
 Constance Oliver—Deep cream pink.
 Countess Spencer—Pure bright pink.
 Clara Curtis—Primrose, dainty, white rose, pink edge.
 Duplex—New Giona pink.
 Flora Norton—Best clear blue.
 Elsie Herbert—Cream, edged pale rose.
 Florence Morse—Flesh pink.
 George Herbert—Rose carmine.
 Helen Lewis—Large orange pink.
 King Edward—Best bright red.
 Illuminator—Beautiful salmon-orange.
 Irish Belle—Lilac, flushed pink.
 Martha Washington—Blush, white edged.
 Mrs. Hallam—Soft salmon on cream.
 Mrs. Hessionington—Lavender and mauve.
 Mrs. Hugh Dickson—Cream pink and buff.
 Mrs. Rontzahn—Apricot, suffused pink.
 Nubian—Chocolate.
 Othello—Deep maroon.
 Primrose—Very best primrose.
 Rainbow—Ivory white, flaked rose.
 Senator—White, chocolate stripes.
 Scarlet Emperor—Extra large, scarlet.
 Thomas Stevenson—Orange scarlet.
 Pearl Gray—Beautiful lavender.
 W. J. Hutchins—Buff, primrose, apricot.

\$1.00 SPENCER COLLECTION

14 pkts. of the best 'Spencers' for \$1.00.
 Single pkts., 10c; oz., 25c.

See description in above collections.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Afterglow | Helen Lewis |
| America | King Edward |
| Apple Blossoms | Martha Washington |
| Clara Curtis | Mrs. Rontzahn |
| Duplex Cream | Nubian |
| Flora Norton | Othello |
| George Herbert | Scarlet Emperor |

50c COLLECTION GRANDIFLORAS

15 pkts. Best Grandifloras.

- America—Striped red and white.
 Apple Blossom—Fresh pink.
 Aurora—Orange-salmon.
 Black Knight—Dark claret.

- Blanche Ferry—Pink and white.
 Dainty—White, pink edge.
 Duke Westminster—Purple.
 Dorothy Eckford—Pure white.

- Emily Henderson—White.
 Firefly—Bright pink.
 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—Primrose and light yellow.
 Mars—Bright red.

- Mrs. Walter Wright—Reddish violet.
 Othello—Deep maroon.
 Salopian—Scarlet sunproof.

50c SPENCER COLLECTION. Per Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

For description, see above.

- Afterglow
 Apple Blossom

- Clara Curtis
 Duplex Cream

- Flora Norton
 Helen Lewis

- King Edward

25c COLLECTION. Per Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c.

Seven of the best Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

- Dorothy Eckford: large white.
 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon: primrose.
 Janet Scott: pink and buff.
 King Edward VII: bright red.

- Lady Grisel Hamilton: lavender.
 Miss Willmott: orange pink.
 Prima Donna: fine pink.

Superb Mixture Tall Flowering Sweet Peas—We recognize the fact that a great portion of the growers of Sweet Peas are using them to cover unsightly fences, stumps, or for screens, and produce mixed colors to one straight variety. To meet this demand we are introducing the Gurney's Superb Mixture, which contains Seed from hundreds of the best varieties, including every shade and color that you get in the named varieties, and, wishing to have everyone grow a line of these Peas we have placed the price very low. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Salvia, Scarlet Sage

(Half-Hardy Annual.)

Splendens (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each ten inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Salvia Volcano

Salvia Volcano—Of all varieties of Salvia cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest Salvia of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers they should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is over. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Stocks, Gilly Flowers

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veings. Unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about 2 feet in height. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection—(Auricula-Flowered)—Single varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Pro-se bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. Pkt., 5c.

Verbenas

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start Seed in the house or under glass early in the spring and transplant after 3 or 4 inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from Seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. Our stock today stands unrivaled.

Auricula-Flowered, or White-Eyed—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c. Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.



Salpiglossis

Zinnias

A showy, free-flowering, easily grown plant for the summer garden. The Seed can be sown early in hot-bed and transplanted or sown later in the open ground. Hardy annuals.

Tall Double Large-Flowered—A class too well known to need any description. Double choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers of all the best colors. Pkt., 10c.

Double Lilliput—Compact bushes bearing small, perfectly double pompon-shaped flowers bright colors. Pkt., 10c.





Wild Flower Garden

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it will not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawn, it gives you a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with the green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little one to see fine, bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Japanese Flower Garden

For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself, and will prove one of the most satisfactory flower seed investments of the season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

SPECIAL SEED COLLECTIONS

Corn to Compete for \$50.00 Cash Premium

- 4 oz. Gurney's Aug. 15
- 4 oz. Minnesota No. 13
- 4 oz. Northwestern Dent
- 4 oz. Wimple's Yellow Dent
- 4 oz. Reid's Yellow Dent
- 4 oz. North Dakota White Dent

- 4 oz. Gurney's Model Dent
- 4 oz. Wisconsin No. 7
- 4 oz. Gurney's Rainbow Flint
- 4 oz. Early Murdock

Above postpaid for \$0.90

Potatoes to Compete for \$30.00 Cash Premium

- 1 lb. Gurney's Bugless
- 1 lb. Gurney's White Harvest
- 1 lb. Bliss Triumph
- 1 lb. Early Ohio
- 1 lb. White Pearl

Above postpaid for \$1.50

VEGETABLE, \$2.25 COLLECTION FOR \$1.50

- 1 pkt. Potato Seed, 15c
- 1 oz. Gurney's Model Globe Beet, 20c
- 1 pkt. Chinese Cabbage, 10c
- 1 pkt. Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot, 10c
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Davis' Perfect Cucumber, 10c

- 1 pkt. Gurney's Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage, 10c
- 1 pkt. Earlibell Tomato, 10c
- 1 pkt. Mr. Topp Tomato, 25c
- 4 oz. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, 10c
- 8 oz. Yankton Main Crop Pea, 20c
- 1 pkt. Gurney's S. R. Lettuce, 10c
- 1 pkt. Prof. N. E. Hansen's Siberian Radish, 10c
- 1 pkt. Honey Dew Muskmelon, 15c
- 1 pkt. Earliest and Sweetest Watermelon, 15c
- 1 pkt. Krasnoselski Rutabaga, 10c
- 1 pkt. Hubbard Squash, 5c
- 1 pkt. Tall Scotch Kale, 5c
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Gurney's Dakota Red Globe Onion, 15c

Total, \$2.25

Flower Seed \$1.20 for 75c

- 1 pkt. Aster Mikado, 10c
- 1 pkt. Balsam, 5c
- 1 pkt. Eady Lennox Cosmos, 10c
- 1 pkt. Wild Cucumber, 5c
- 1 pkt. Candytuft, 5c
- 1 pkt. Cal. Escholtzia, 5c
- 1 pkt. Four O'Clock, 5c
- 1 pkt. Fancy Gourds, 5c
- 1 pkt. Mam. Hollyhock, 10c
- 1 pkt. Marigold, 5c

- 1 pkt. Imperial Morning Glory, 10c
- 1 pkt. Nasturtium, 5c
- 1 pkt. Shirley Poppy, 5c
- 1 pkt. Pansy Trim, 10c
- 1 pkt. Sweet Pea, King Edward Spencer, 10c
- 1 pkt. Verbenas, 5c
- 1 pkt. Zinnias, 5c
- 1 pkt. Wild Flower Garden, 5c

Total, \$1.20

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Free From Dangerous Insects and Disease

Our nurseries are inspected by the state inspector each year and we have his certificate showing freedom from insects and disease.

Packing will be done in the best manner with proper packing material and every order boxed or made into a neat bale, burlapped and encased in straw.

Terms—Orders will be booked as soon as received, but cash must be sent before shipment. Stock will be sent C. O. D. if wished, if one-third cash is advanced. Privileges of examination always allowed.

If anything appears wrong with trees or package, notice should be mailed or wired to us immediately.

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 49 at 10 rates; 50 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

"Experience" is said to "teach a dear school." We have had a long experience in this school and what we have learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. Write what your conditions are, soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want and you will receive a prompt answer with all attainable information. **You do not have to buy anything to get the benefit of this offer.**

Shipping—We have the Great Northern, North-Western and Milwaukee railroads, and the Great Northern, Wells Fargo and American Express companies. We will ship by mail, express or freight, as directed, but where no directions are given we will use our best judgment.

Prepaid Stations—Some stations are called "Prepaid" as the company has no agent there; in such cases all transportation charges have to be paid at this end. The goods are taken from the trains at these prepaid stations and left there at purchaser's risk only.

Nursery Stock by Express—We earnestly advise that you have your nursery stock shipped by express, especially in the state of South Dakota, where the express rate is just a trifle higher than the freight rates. By express, your goods will reach you at any point in South Dakota within 24 hours after they leave Yankton.

By Mail—We had fine success last year sending packages by mail and shall increase our Postoffice Department this year. This is especially good for long distances and where the railroad station is at a distance greater than the postoffice.

Last spring we sent to Washington, Idaho, and Montana many packages by mail and in some instances saved the purchaser several dollars. For instance, 1,000 small ash or elm can be shipped to any point in the United States for about 40 to 50 cents by mail.

Warrant—We guarantee everything sent out to be true to name and in good growing condition. If otherwise, money will be refunded if requested, but all stock that fails to grow will, on application, after July 15th and before August 1st, be refurnished at one-half price the following spring or fall, **provided instructions are followed. We make no other warrant.**

Premiums—For each order of \$25 or upwards we will send gratis a copy of "Northwestern Pomology," worth \$1.50. To those who have bought from us before we will allow credit for all bills so bought. Thus, if you have heretofore bought \$20 worth, a further purchase of \$5 from us will entitle you to the book. This offer is only good till stock of books is exhausted.

Five Per Cent Off for Early Orders.

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods.

Ten Tree Commandments

1. Trim all broken roots with a sharp knife, cutting slantwise from the under side.
2. Dig a hole slightly larger than the space the roots will take up.
3. Place the top soil on one side of the hole and the subsurface soil on the other.
4. Slightly loosen the soil at bottom of hole.
5. Bed the tree on the good soil, pressing it well around the roots.
6. Fill up with subsoil, packing and watering it well.
7. Set the tree about two inches deeper than it was.
8. Never let the exposed roots dry for one minute.
9. Prune the top until the branch system is slightly smaller than the roots.
10. Cultivate the soil around the tree.

Free Plans for Beautifying Your Home



A dainty little picture. Reminiscent of the concentrated beauty of old-fashioned English gardens. A style of Landscape Gardening that is at its best in small towns and villages and within the limits of the most moderate purse.

Just a very few dollars for the plants, the plans free, and then days and days of solid enjoyment and that feeling of contentment that one gets from entering a well-ordered room, one that rests the eye and the mind.

Following upon the announcement about free plans for beautifying the farm yard given by our Landscape Department in last year's catalogue, we were swamped with inquiries for more information, which almost always resulted in some business being done. The consequence there are now hundreds of examples of our garden designing in different parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa. Are YOU one of the people who got in ahead of the game? The numbers are increasing all the time. Are you going to start in now and while beautifying your home get the benefit of our Landscape Department's free advice?

Are you going to improve the appearance and increase the value of your property this year? Many people try to do this year by year by adding a shrub here and a tree there, but in the end the result is merely a heterogeneous collection of ill-associated plants. Other and wiser people decide to do it properly, and call in the services of a private Landscape Architect. By doing this they obtain a design which will assure a garden of harmonious details. But at what a price! Anywhere from twenty-five dollars up for the plan alone.

Now, quite a number of people are awakening to the fact that they can have a garden.



What manner of driveway can be imagined more reposeful and quiet than this? Or one more in keeping with the unassuming stately aspect of the house? This represents the ultimate ideal of Landscape Architecture—the absolute harmony of details forming a composition of perfect accord. The type or style of architecture of which a house is representative is immaterial—it is the possible keynote of some Landscape composition. The simplest cottage can snuggle cosily in a nest of trees while the most glaringly new house can be toned down and given a homey appearance by the judicious disposition of shrub beds, vines and trees.

The embodiment of our ideal of a perfect lawn picture, the picturesque gnarled and contorted trees completing rather than detracting from the picture. Imagine the pleasure of a lazy summer afternoon under the welcome shade of trees such as these, with the visible results of one's efforts in such a pleasant setting. Indeed a fitting place to spend the evening of one's life.



for far less money than they had thought possible, and have it done right. All that is necessary is to write to our Landscape Department, giving the information asked for, and a blue print will be prepared and sent **FREE**. The best locations for shrub beds and borders will be shown, their correct position in relation to one another so that each shrub is shown off to its best advantage, thus making one composite whole. We arrange them so as to get diversity in foliage, outline, succession of bloom, and in a word, place everything where you would want it yourself if you had the time to think it out reasonably. It is our business, and we have men in our Landscape Department who have made a special study of this work practically all their lives. Don't you agree with us, then, that when you wish to fix up your grounds it would be the wisest plan for you to let us make you a design? This does not commit you in any way, further than that if the design is accepted and carried out, the nursery stock is to be bought from us.

If you do not wish to trouble about doing this planting yourself, let us know and we will make you a price at which we will plant it for you. The plants are guaranteed, and in the event of any of them dying the first year after planting we will replace them absolutely free of charge.

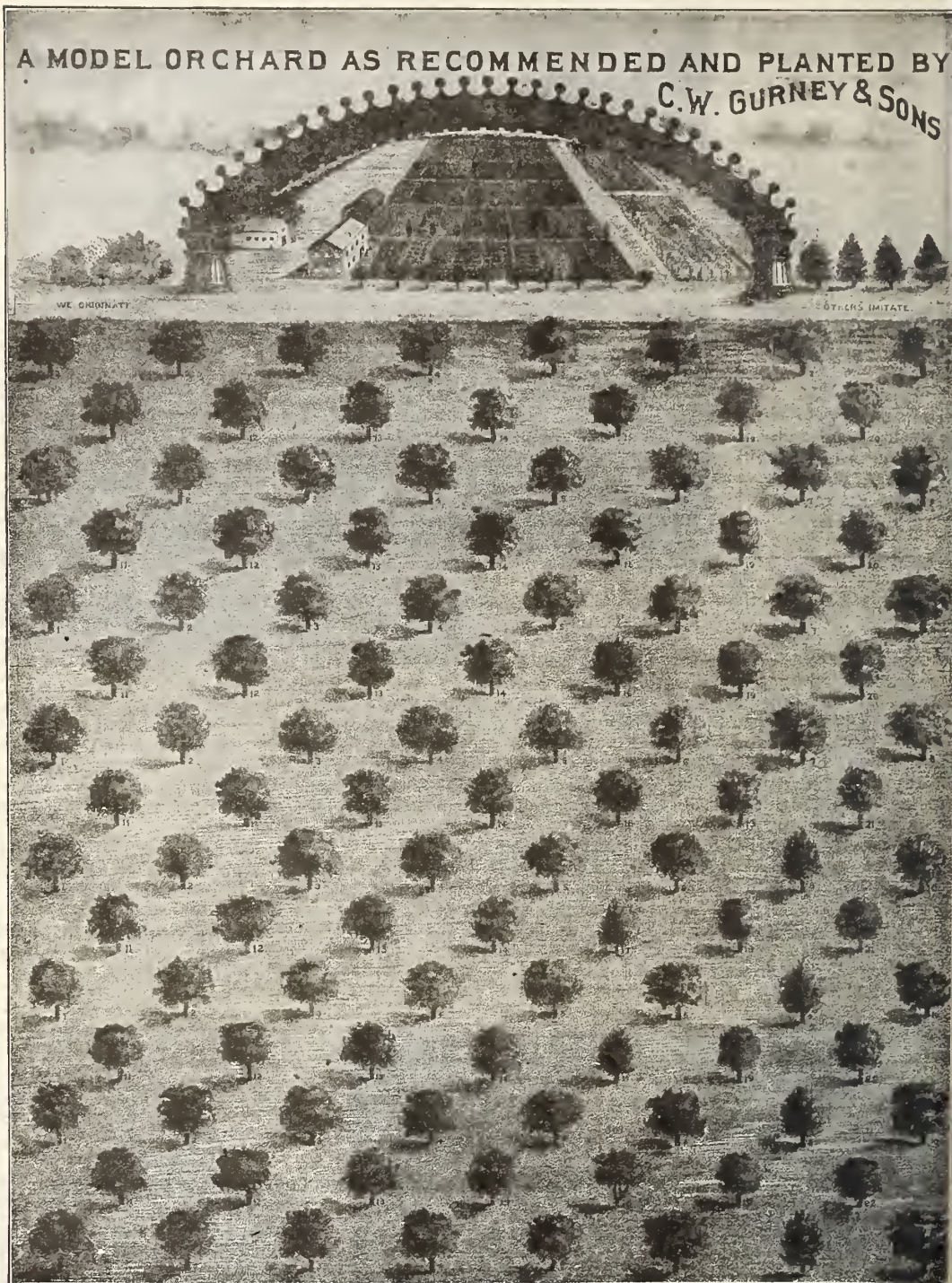
We also undertake the designing of city parks, cemeteries, and the development of real estate properties and civic designs.

If you are interested write us and we will be glad to send you illustrations of our work and typical plans.



A nice stretch of roadway showing what can be accomplished in the country. The trim evergreen hedge gives a prosperous, settled appearance to the countryside which, alas! is only too often lacking in our otherwise splendid Western prairie, although so easily and inexpensively done.

The rock fence is not necessary, but in this case was a convenience. Rock was plenty. An enjoyable drive.



This Model Acre Family Orchard was made up and plans copyrighted by the late C. W. Gurney in about 1886. Thousands of these orchards were sold over the Northwest and there was a great deal of criticism by other nurserymen at the time they were planted, but the results have proven this, his Acre Family Orchard was the one thing needed on the farm. To day we venture to say that 25 per cent of the farms of South Dakota producing fruit are producing it from the old C. W. Gurney Family Orchard. We have continued the orchard just as originally planned by C. W. Gurney, with the exception of changing some of the varieties that are more suited to this Northwest locality. The nearly 30 years' experience since the orchard was originally planned has proven that most of the varieties were right. Those that were not, we have changed to more hardy, early-bearing sorts. The Model Acre Family Orchard is what you want.

\$35.00 FOR AN ACRE ORCHARD, SMALL FRUIT GARDEN AND WINDBREAK

Our experience of a life-time teaches us that the knowledge we have gained in the horticultural line is valuable to our customers, that is, it is impossible for them to get the same knowledge without the same experience unless we pass it on to them. We receive orders from all sections of the United States each season, made up off lists of varieties that are not suitable to their particular locality; some fellow moves from Missouri to North Dakota and orders the same varieties of apple trees for North Dakota that he used to grow in Missouri; the result, if we cannot convince him he is wrong, is a wrong start and a dead orchard and a discouraged tree-planter.

We have made up and are showing on the opposite page a picture of an Acre-Orchard, with lists of varieties at bottom of this page that are suitable for your locality. The list marked **No. 1 or Northern** is for all points north of the south line of Minnesota; the other marked **No. 2** for all points south of that line. This orchard is made up of the hardiest varieties that will produce fruit the earliest, that will live the longest, and will furnish you with fresh and canned fruit for the entire twelve months of each year. The regular orchard of small fruits and forest trees comes to about \$42.00 at catalog prices. We have included in this list a great many items that make you a complete orchard, windbreak and small fruit garden. We wanted to plan this orchard so that it would not cost to exceed \$35.00 delivered to the transportation company at Yankton, S. D., and guaranteed to reach your station in perfect condition. Full and simple instructions will be sent for the planting and care of this orchard, so that you will have it planted exactly as per the beautiful lithographed plan which we will send you. This lithographed in 8-color plan is beautiful enough to frame and hang up, and it always gives you a complete record of the Acre-Orchard which you have planted.

This, according to catalog price, figures about \$42.00. We are packing and delivering this orchard to the transportation company at Yankton, guaranteed to reach your station in perfect condition, for \$35.00.

By planting this orchard, small fruit garden and windbreak you have a perfect start, and one that will surely spell success.

The demand for and the success of the One-Acre Orchard, as offered by us last year in the catalog at \$35.00, was much better than we expected. In order that you may have a little better chance, we have changed this season the size of the apples from 4 to 5 to 5 to 7 feet; also the crab apples. We are not adding to the price of the orchard, but giving you a larger, better tree.

The No. 1 or Northern List consists of the following trees:

Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 8 Malinda
- 8 Patten's Greening
- 4 Iowa Beauty
- 14 Wealthy
- 10 Duchess
- 4 Anasim
- 6 Yellow Transparent
- 4 Longfield
- 6 Hibernial

Crab Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 4 Whitney
- 4 Gen. Grant
- 4 Florence
- 2 Yellow Siberian

Plums—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:

- 4 Sapa
- 4 Opata
- 2 Wachampa
- 3 Wolf
- 6 De Soto
- 4 Forest Garden
- 4 Hanska
- 4 Kaga
- 2 Hawkeye
- 2 Compass Cherry

In Small Fruits—2 yrs., No. 1:

- 5 White Grape Currants
- 9 Victoria Currants
- 6 Houghton Gooseberry
- 4 Carrie Gooseberry

Small Fruits—Continued

- 10 Beta Grapes
- 100 Strawberries
- 10 Sunbeam Raspberries
- 6 Rhubarb
- 50 Asparagus

Flowers—

- 1 Spirea V. H.
- 1 Hydrangea
- 1 Snow Ball
- 1 Rose

Forest Trees—12 to 18-inch:

- 100 Box Elders
- 100 Ash
- 200 Poplar Cuttings
- 100 Elm
- 100 Russian Mulberry
- 100 Tree Protectors

List No. 2

Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 4 Anasim
- 4 Duchess
- 8 Malinda
- 12 Northwestern Greening
- 6 Patten's
- 2 Price's Sweet
- 6 Iowa Blush
- 16 Wealthy
- 4 Yellow Transparent
- 4 Peerless
- 4 Wolf River

Crab Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 2 Florence
- 2 Sweet Russet
- 2 Whitney
- 2 Gen. Grant

Cherries—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:

- 6 Early Richmond
- 4 English Morello

Pears—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:

- 2 Flemish Beauty

Plums—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:

- 6 Hanska
- 4 Sapa
- 4 De Soto
- 4 Surprise
- 3 Wachampa
- 2 Compass Cherry

Small Fruits—2 years, No. 1:

- 5 White Grape Currants
- 5 Victoria Currants
- 5 Houghton Gooseberry

Small Fruits—Continued

- 5 Carrie Gooseberry
- 10 Beta Grapes
- 100 Strawberries
- 10 Sunbeam Raspberries
- 6 Rhubarb
- 50 Asparagus

Flowers—

- 1 Spirea V. H.
- 1 Hydrangea
- 1 Snow Ball
- 1 Rose

Forest Trees—12 to 18 inches:

- 100 Box Elder
- 100 Ash
- 100 Elm
- 100 Russian Mulberry
- 100 Tree Protectors

A FOUNDATION

A foundation for a large building is never built of mud; the architect in making the plans knows that it is necessary to build this of concrete, granite, or other very durable material and specifies it in making his plan. The owner of the building follows the specifications, knowing, as the architect did, the necessity for a good foundation; in fact, it is the important part of the whole building; if the foundation settles or goes to pieces the balance of the building goes quickly and the money invested and the work of the one or two years it took to build it are lost.

It is just as necessary, probably more so, that the foundation for your orchard should be right, because an orchard is the work of a lifetime and is expected to last a lifetime. You builders of houses and large buildings never attempt to commence operations unless you have first made your plans from the foundation to the last item of furnishing. In starting the orchard it is just as important that you make the plans also and then follow them carefully. **First**, choose the location, bearing in mind convenience, quality and lay of land; the best location for an orchard is a north or northeast slope; the poorest a sharp southwest slope. The quality of land is not so important, as you can always give the land what it lacks. Protection should hardly be considered, as you can always make that faster than you can the orchard, and we want to say a few words about the protection of an orchard.

Ever since orchards were planted there has been a mistaken notion of the necessity of a heavy windbreak on the north and west, in order to defend the orchard from the cold. Orchards are not killed by the cold but rather by the heat; orchards planted on the south side of a north and west windbreak are in more danger than if the windbreak was not there. We recommend a south and west protection, leaving the north open. The damage to orchards is caused more often in March than any other month; at that time we often have a week to ten days of rather warm weather, the sap starts to flow in the south and west sides of the tree and this warm weather is followed by severe cold—sometimes as low as zero. The tree full of flowing sap bursts the wood cells and the bark and causes them to gradually decay on that side; the bark is open and admits the microbes and allows insects to lay their eggs and in this way destroy the trees. This north and west protection forms an oven and if you will go into the orchard on one of the warm days in March you will notice the difference in temperature.

If the protection had been on the west and south they would have been protected from this warm spell, the trees would remain dormant and in good condition in the spring.

Trees planted on the south of a windbreak bloom much earlier and are caught by the frosts. Where possible, have the windbreak on the south and west rather than on the north.

Second, figure the number of trees you are going to need. Apple trees should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart, depending on the section in which you live; the farther south, the greater distance apart; the farther north, the closer together.

Plums and cherries can be planted from 8 to 12 feet apart, and we find it a saving of ground to first plant the apple orchard, then in the square of each four trees place a plum or cherry; by the time the apple trees need all the ground the plum and cherry have outlived their usefulness and can be removed.

Third, select your varieties, and this is the most important step of all, and should be considered carefully. To show you the importance of the selection of varieties, I wish to call to your mind the nearest bearing orchard to your place. In every community there is a bearing orchard. If this has been planted a good many years you will note that a great many of the trees are missing; there are a few exceptionally healthy varieties that produce large annual crops; these are the varieties you want in your orchard. If you could find the original planter of this orchard and he had kept a record of his purchase, you would find a selection of a great many varieties planted there, and only two or three, or at the outside, five or six varieties have done well in that particular section of the country. When you build your house or the big building you tell the architect about what you want, and you leave the details to him, for the reason that he has experience along these lines and you can depend on him. Do you realize when you are dealing with us that you are dealing with men who were born in the nursery business, have never been in any other business; our father was a nurseryman before us, and his father before him, and that this catalog is our **51st annual catalog**; that our experience in tree planting extends from coast to coast, from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada, and that we know the best varieties for your particular locality? And we are going to advise that you leave the selection of varieties as much to us as possible, giving us always as much information as you can as to your choice and to the names of the bearing trees in your particular locality.

We have now disposed of the location, the size of the orchard, the windbreak and the varieties, and this is the foundation for the orchard.

When you receive the trees from us they will be strictly No. 1, well rooted, healthy, and packed in the best possible condition. If through any reason they are not, you should let us know promptly so that we can make it right.

With each order and before time of shipment you will receive a little book—Instructions for the Planting and Care of the Orchard and Small Fruits. Follow these instructions carefully, because when you plant an orchard and a small fruit garden you are building for a lifetime, and if you have the foundation right it is easy to complete the balance of the building by following the plans and specifications.

Description of Apples and Crab Apples

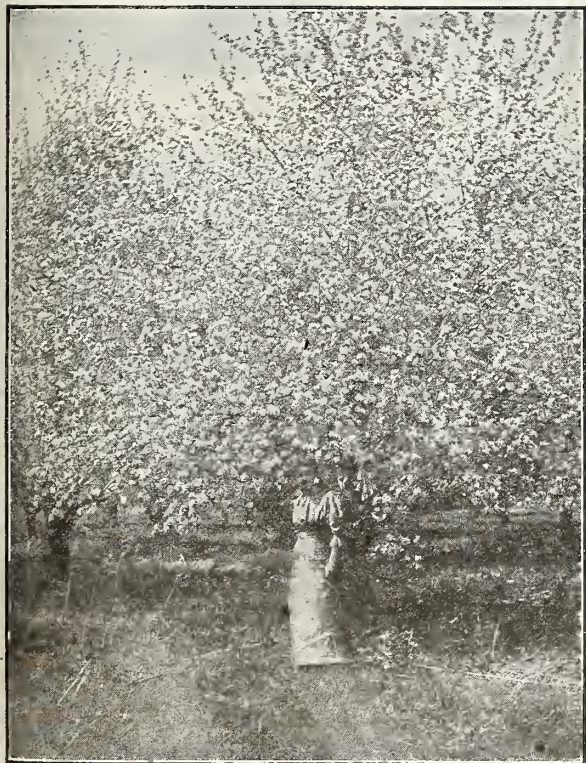
Varieties marked "First Hardiness" are good for as far north as you wish to plant. "Second Hardiness" for all points south of Huron, S. D. "Third Hardiness" for all points from Yankton south.

Anasim—Season, early winter. Prof. Hansen reports this Russian apple proving very valuable in the northwest; the tree is a strong grower and a prodigious bearer. The beautiful color of the fruit attracts favorable attention. Fruit medium in size; surface, greenish yellow, covered almost wholly with a beautiful dark crimson. First hardiness.

Ben Davis—Late winter. The Ben Davis reigns over a much greater extent of country than does the Baldwin; it is unquestionably the leading commercial sort and the most popular apple grown south and west of the Baldwin region. It comes into bearing at an early age and usually bears annually and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, usually glossy, clear yellow or greenish, mottled and washed with bright red. Flesh whitish, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, moderately coarse, not very crisp, mildly sub-acid, good. Third hardiness.

Charlemoff—Early summer; a Russian variety of the Oldenburg type, imported for the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, by J. L. Budd. It does well to the extreme north; at its best it is a good dessert apple but has the fault of remaining in good condition for only a short time. It ripens later than the Duchess, comes into bearing young, and is a reliable cropper. First hardiness.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Early summer; is one of the most valuable of the Russian apples thus far introduced into this country; it is a good size and attractive in appearance. The fruit ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This



An Iowa Blush apple tree in bloom in the Withee orchard. Tree planted by us in 1892. Hundreds of bushels of fine apples from this orchard every year

variety can be used when it is about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroughly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the varieties grown. Color, pale greenish yellow, almost covered with regular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson. First hardiness.

Gano—Late winter. The description of the Ben Davis applies to this, as it is of the Ben Davis type; it is held by some to be exact with Ben Davis or the Black Ben Davis. Third hardiness.

Grimes' Golden—"Winter," good size, yellow, of highest quality; very productive. Third hardiness.

Hibernal—September and October. A Russian variety, which is proving very valuable in portions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of these regions. Prof. Hansen says that this variety represents what is probably the hardiest type of the Russian race of apples. Fruit large; surface greenish yellow with a dull bronze mixed red on sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy; quality above medium. First hardiness.

Iowa Blush—Winter; tree very rapid, spreading grower, comes into bearing as early as any of the winter apples, produces immense crops, very long lived; fruit below medium in size; quality very good. Season all winter. Color light green with blush on one side. Second hardiness.

Iowa Beauty—Season mid-summer. This apple resembles the Duchess, except that it comes on about two weeks later; is a little better looking apple for the market; the tree a little better grower than the Duchess, and is very hardy; equal to the Duchess for hardiness. Apples of fair quality for dessert. First hardiness.

Jonathan—Early winter. It is a very beautiful apple, of brilliant red color, highly flavored, and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. Very hardy and productive, healthy and vigorous, and is adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. It is the great market apple of the west and south. Third hardiness.

Longfield—Season, September and October. Fruit of Longfield medium size, but decidedly attractive in appearance for a yellow apple, being clear waxen yellow, lightly brushed with bright red. Its flesh is white, crisp, fine, very tender and of the most pleasant quality. It can be classed among the fancy dessert apples. On account of the hardiness and productiveness of the tree and the beauty and quality of the fruit, Longfield is recommended for planting in almost any section of the country. First hardiness.

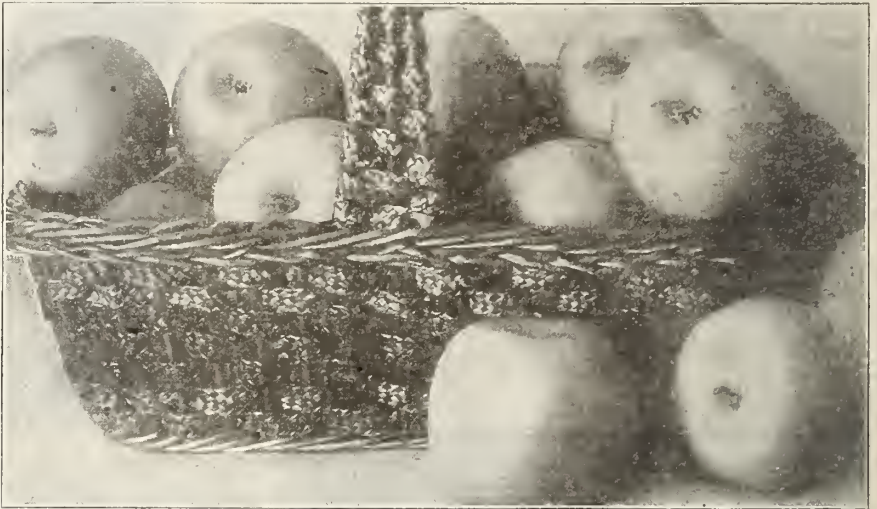
Lawver—Season, late winter. An attractive bright red apple, uniform in size and shape, is very firm, ships well and keeps late. Medium quality, irregular bearer, yielding some years extremely heavy crops, others light crops. Third hardiness.

Malinda—Season, late winter. Fruit above medium to large. Skin rich yellow with dull red blush. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, with sweet after-taste. Fair quality. First hardiness.

McIntosh Red—Season, September to January. This variety belongs to the Fameuse or Snow Apple group; it is adapted to a much wider range than the Fameuse; the fruit is very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color, and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. This is another of the great western and southern market apples. Thousands of acres of these are being planted in that section and are proving the most profitable of any of the orchard trees, especially in the west. Exceptionally heavy bearer at an early age. Second hardiness.

Northwestern Greening

—Early winter. Very attractive in color for a green or yellow apple. It is much hardier than the Rhode Island Greening, and for that reason is valuable for the northern apple growing districts. Quality as a dessert apple is fair to good. The tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower, and comes into bearing reasonably early and as it grows older is an exceptionally heavy cropper. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes



Basket of Northwestern Greenings; Good Tree; Good Fruit; Long Keeper



Patten's Greening

faintly blushed. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp and firm; mildly sub-acid, fair to good. Second hardiness.

Patten's Greening—Season, October to January. A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg and on account of its hardiness and productiveness and the uniformly large size of its fruit is valuable in the northern portions of the apple-growing regions of the country. It is grown as far north as the Canadian line, and in other regions where the winters are correspondingly severe. It is attractive in color for a green apple. Very good in quality; comes into bearing moderately young and is an annual cropper, yielding moderate to full crops. First hardiness.

Peerless—Season, winter. An early variety of Minnesota origin, valuable far north. Greenish, thinly striped with dull red; firm, juicy, and good quality. Blight-proof. Fair bearer, but comes into bearing rather late. First hardiness.



240,000 Three-Year-Old Apple Trees at Our Evergreen Nursery.

A Quarter of a Million Apple Trees in One Block and Ready for Market

I don't know that I can tell you just how beautiful a block of trees this is. Roots, body and top are absolutely perfect. I believe this is the best block of apples ever produced in the northwest by anyone and the varieties are those that will give the best results in all of this northwestern country. They are just the kind that we have discovered are best in our 50 years' experience. Those that will produce fruit earliest, the best quality and bear the most. I just wish all of you could go with us through this wonderful block of apples. I know that if you had a place where you could plant a tree, you would certainly purchase some of them and the results would be that for which we all strive, the best ever.

Price's Sweet—Season, August to November. Very upright grower, early, and annual bearer of medium sized, excellent quality, green with red striped sweet apples. This is the best of all of the sweet apples for the extreme north planting. In Yankton County it has produced more dollars per tree probably than any other apple excepting Wealthy and Duchess. Second hardiness.

Plumb Cider—Season, mid-winter. Fruit is of good medium size, very attractive in color, yellow, shaded and splashed with red. Flesh of a greenish cast, firm, breaking, juicy, brisk subacid. Very good. Second hardiness.

Salome—Late winter. Fruit of medium size and attractive color. Tree vigorous, very hardy, comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderately to good crops nearly annually. Skin yellow, more or less mottled and blushed with pinkish-red, rather obscurely striped with carmine. Flesh tinged with yellow, moderately fine-grained, rather tender, juicy, good to very good. Second hardiness.

Scott's Winter—Season, all winter. Fruit medium, of good form and attractive color. Tree is very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing young and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to heavy crops biennially. Skin, smooth, tender, pale yellow with a bright red, mottled and striped with darker red. Highly colored specimens have a very dark and almost purplish-red cheek. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes stained with red; firm, crisp, very juicy; quality good. Second hardiness.

Wealthy—Season, September to January. This variety we consider the most valuable of all of the market apples and for home use. The tree is exceptionally hardy, comes into bearing as early as the summer apples, producing immense crops annually, and we believe it is the most valuable apple today for the small or the large orchard. We have shipped this past season from Yankton County thousands of bushels of Wealthy. This was originated by Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Fruit above medium to large; color, underlaid with pale yellow, blushed and marked with stripes and splashes of red, deepening in highly colored specimens to brilliant red; very attractive. Flesh, whitish, tinged with red when thoroughly ripe. Moderately fine, crisp, tender and juicy, agreeably subacid; good to extra good. First hardiness.

Walbridge—Winter. One of the valuable winter apples. The tree is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing rather young and yields full crops biennially. Fruit medium to rather large, color clear yellow, splashed and distinctly marked with red cheek. Second hardiness.

Wolf River—Season, September to December. Strong, spreading grower, not an early bearer, but productive in alternate years. It produces the largest apple of any grown in this section of the country; specimens often weighing one and one-half to one and three-quarters pounds. Color, bright yellow, mottled and blushed with bright, deep red, and broad stripes of bright carmine. Flesh, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, coarse, tender, juicy, subacid, fair to good. Two and one-half hardiness.



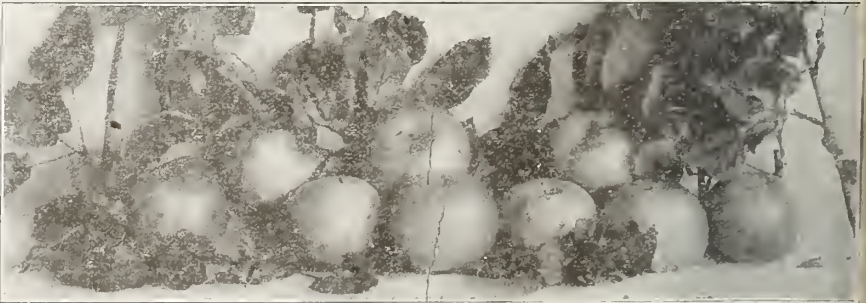
Yellow Transparent. Very Early Apple

tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, very brisk subacid; good. August and early September. First hardiness.

General Grant—Season, October to December. The tree is a spreading, irregular grower, producing immense quantities of good size, dark green crab apples overlaid with a red blush. Fruit borne in clusters. A good market crab apple. Quality fair. First hardiness.

Byslop—Season, September and October. Fruit large, very brilliant color, dark red or purplish overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower, very hardy, and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. It is desirable for both home use and for market. First hardiness.

Jenkins—Season, August and September. This was a seedling tree grown by us and accidentally sold to a Mr. Jenkins of Dixon, Neb. It proved to be an enormous bearer of fruit, size and shape of Transcendent but of infinitely better quality. When ripe it is mellow and a delicious little dessert apple.



Jenkins Crab

We find it one of the best for pickles and preserves. First hardiness.

Martha—Fruit large, very handsome, clear yellow, more or less overspread with bright red excellent in flavor and quality. One of the best of its class for culinary purposes. Originated by Peter M. Gideon. Color pale yellow, almost entirely covered with an attractive bright light red overspread with bluish bloom. Very good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

Souard—This is a hybrid between the native Wild Crab and the common apple. It is a very desirable crab for several purposes. It is delicious baked, and makes excellent preserves, and one of the best for jams and jellies. The tree comes early into bearing, makes rapid growth while young, slower as it increases with age. Season, all winter. First hardiness.

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. This is the best of all the sweet crab apple. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree, and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardiness.

Yellow Transparent—Earliest summer. This is one of the best of the extra early apples, being excellent for culinary use and acceptable for dessert. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest, fruit medium to large. Tree moderate grower, very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. This variety was imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale yellow, changing to an attractive yellowish-white. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant but not high flavor; good to extra good. First hardiness.

CRAB APPLES

Briers Sweet—Season, September and October. Tree vigorous, hardy, comes into bearing young and is productive. Fruit pale yellow washed with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, juicy, pleasant, good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

Florence—This variety is very desirable for commercial planting because the tree commences bearing very young is a reliable cropper and extremely prolific. Fruit is of good size, very attractive in appearance and of good quality. Originated by Peter M. Gideon in Minnesota. Color, yellowish white, overspread with brilliant pinkish-red. Flesh



A Basket of Malinda—The Best Winter Apple

Virginia—Season, September to November. Fruit medium size, dark red and good quality. One of the hardiest, and very free from blight. A strong grower. This variety will produce fruit under more adverse conditions than any other tree we know of. First hardiness.

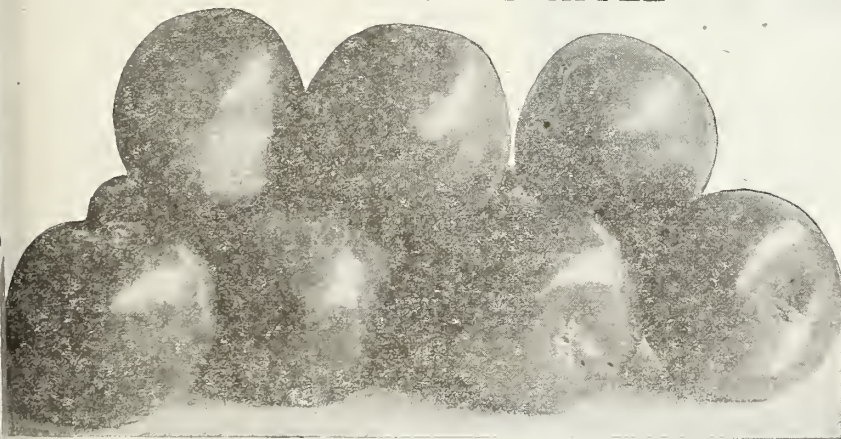
Whitney—Season, August and September. One of the most popular of the large crab apples, particularly in the west and north; the fruit is attractive, yellow, striped with lively red, good for dessert and very good for canning. Tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing very young and is extremely productive. First hardiness.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size, clear pale yellow; an excellent Crab for pickles and preserves. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. First hardiness.

Our Bearing Orchards of Apples, Plums, Cherries, Etc.

We have a great many acres of land devoted to fruit growing. We find it very profitable and I do not know of any line in our business that brings us more pleasure than the harvesting and shipping of these beautiful fruits. We shipped this season of 1916 more than eight thousand bushels of apples, a very large number of plums, cherries, and other fruits. Most of these fruits went to the farmers of the Northwest, the very fellows that should be growing their own. Until you do grow your own fruit we can furnish you strictly fancy Dakota Grown at a very reasonable price, and would be glad to have your standing order for shipment each season, or for trial bushels as you like. Write us whenever you feel fruit hungry. We also ship lots of vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, sweet corn, squash, etc. Of course, every farmer grows all of these things he can use, but if any one of you fail to do so we can supply you.

DWARF APPLE



The dwarfing of a fruit tree is generally done for two purposes: First, to increase its hardiness, second, its early bearing. This dwarfing of the tree is caused by the root on which you place it. The dwarfing of the apple tree is done by propagating on the *Pyrus Paradisica* or the *Pyrus Baccata*. The *Pyrus Paradisica* is not as hardy as the *Pyrus Baccata*, but has proven harder than ordinary roots on which 95 per cent of all apple trees are made. We are offering you a number of varieties of apples

warped by using both the *Pyrus Paradisica* and *Baccata*. Those worked on the *Baccata* are in one year old trees only, those on the *Paradisica* one, two and three years. The price is the same for either and we will ask that you make a notation on your order which you prefer. The *Pyrus Baccata* is the original apple. A warped fruit tree is not apt to be quite as long lived as the standard varieties, but will bear fruit a good many years earlier and bears it abundantly while young, consequently we advise all orchard planters to plant at least a few of the dwarf apples, but to make his regular planting for larger orchards of the standard varieties. A dwarf apple tree, standing sometimes only six or seven feet high, and three or four years old from the graft or bud, will produce as much as a peck of very large, fine colored, fine flavored apples.

Varieties of Dwarf Apples Offered

Buchess, Jonathan, Stayman's Winesap, Wealthy, Yellow, Transparent, Menary, Whitney, Winesap and the new Seedless Apple. Price, each, 50c; 5 for \$2.25; 10 for \$4.00.

Price List of Standard Apples and Crabs

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
year, No. 1.....	15c	\$1.25	\$ 8.00
year, 3-4 ft.....	15c	1.25	9.00
year, 4-5 ft.....	22c	2.00	17.00
and 2 year 5-6 ft.....	25c	3.25	20.00

To Make Trees Bear

If an apple tree of any size has a ring of bark taken from it below the branches from about June 20th to July 1st, it will so shock the tree as to induce what Prof. Budd used to call "vegetable instinct." That is, the shock seems to suggest death to the tree and its instinct is to reproduce before death, and the spur buds are by that manner changed to fruit buds, which with favorable circumstances will produce fruit the next season. This ring of bark should be from one inch to one-fourth inch wide, according to size of tree, the wider ring for larger trees.

Tree Protectors

The accompanying cut shows a tree protector in place. These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown.

In placing them they should be nearly closed at the top to prevent mice from crawling over and getting in side. They protect from: **Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and Bark Bursting.** Price, \$1.50 per hundred.

SOMETHING ABOUT FRUITS

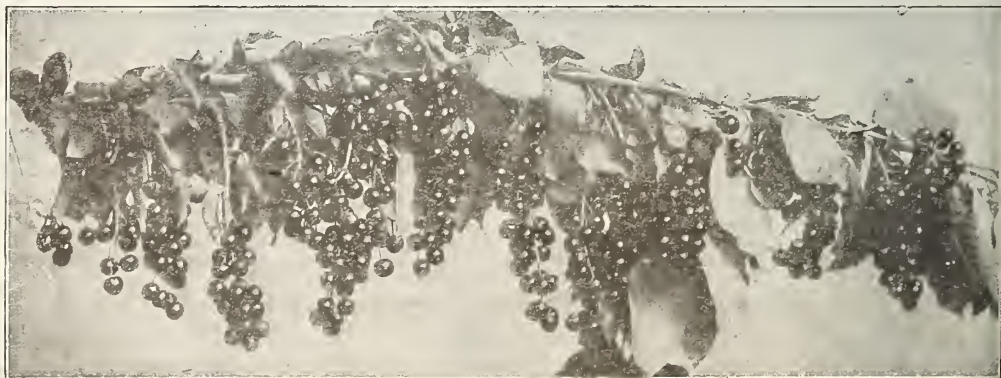


I have talked to you on the last few pages about apples. I want to add just a few words more. In making your selection of varieties confine them surely to those best in your own neighborhood. I would say for a small orchard for your own use select the following, all hardy and ripe in rotation as named: **Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Longfield, Wealthy and Malinda.** This gives you apples from July to May. Select a few Crab apples, not many; just enough for home use. **Whitney, Florence and Sweet Russet.** The Florence best of all.

There are other fruits just as easily grown as the apple and your orchard should have a complete assortment as possible. **Early Richmond Cherry**, if you are located south of Huron, S. D. Not profitable north of that. **Compass Cherry** and **Hansen Plums** take their place in the north of all cherries, and of great many other fruits. In fact, I consider them the all-purpose, easiest-grown fruit for this great American people—the fellow with little piece of dirt. They grow easily, produce immense quantities of fruit the next year after planting, and what's the use of waiting for slower-bearing kinds? When I get to talking "Hansen" fruits I have to put on the brakes or I would use the whole catalog. They're great that's all, and I want you to know it.

Don't forget the small fruits—the strawberry—ever-bearing and common—the raspberry, gooseberry, currant, the Buffalo berry and choke cherry, for a hedge, maybe, around the orchard. A row of mulberries, fruiting heavily for the birds and lots over to can with currants and gooseberries. You can all grow fruit; you can live better; you can live cheaper and at such a small initial cost, so little labor.

Picking Apples at the Nursery and such pleasant labor. Did you ever plant a tree, watch it grow, produce flowers, the ripe fruit? And then the delicious baked apple, the plum jelly, the big dish of strawberries—all you can possibly eat, and just wish you could eat more? Will you plant this year? **Enough said.**



Choke Cherry

**APRICOTS**

We have grown the apricot successfully along the river in South Dakota on the Nebraska side; we do not recommend it for trial north of this point. The Russian varieties are the only ones of any benefit for the extreme north, and we are growing these only.

Early Richmond Cherry

Varieties: Alexander and Budd. 4 to 5 ft., each 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

BUFFALO BERRY

This is a very useful tree, growing from 5 to 15 feet high and with its silvery foliage resembles the Russian olive. Fruit is much like that of the Red Currant and it is used for the same purposes. Has no superior for hedging.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$ 7.25
2 to 3 feet.....	.12	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.15	1.25	10.00

CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
Two years, No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00
One and two years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft....	.30	2.95	28.00
One year, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.25	22.00

Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others. Best of all the Morello Cherries.

English Morello—Late, large, black, astringent, sour, best for canning; very hardy in fruit bud.

Osthheim—Between English Morello and Early Richmond in season; excels them in quality fruit for dessert.

CHOKE CHERRY

This is one of the best of our ornamental small trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom is a great bank of snow with the added beauty of nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored purplish black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.12	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.25
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.50

SAND CHERRY

It is absolutely hardy and produces immense quantities of slightly astringent berries, about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry. Bears first year after planting.

This is an extremely valuable fruit and should be largely planted. Prof. Hansen has been for some years breeding this fruit, growing and selecting from tens of thousands of seedlings. He has made great progress. (Sold commonly as "Rocky Mountain Hybrid Cherry.")

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.15	\$0.90	\$6.50

JUNEBERRY, DWARF MOUNTAIN

There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry." The kind we offer grows but 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada. This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.30.

MULBERRY

The Mulberry is useful both as a shade tree, for hedge purposes, and for the immense quantity of fruit borne by it. We are listing the Russian Mulberry only, as it is the hardiest any. The fruit varies in color from jet black to a pure white and is excellent for canning. Tart fruits like gooseberries, currants and plums, and all children believe that it is delicious to eat direct from the trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00	....
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.75	13.00	....
12 to 18 in. seedlings.....	.10	.20	.75	\$ 4.00
6 to 12 in.....	....	....	.50	3.00
18 to 24 in.....	....	....	1.00	6.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.10	.45	2.00	15.00

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM

(See Colored Print, Outside Back Cover.)

When the **Compass Cherry** was first introduced, it was given a wide berth by most nurserymen but in the last two years it has been taken up in all sections of the country and put into the best fruit lists. It bears invariably at two years old and bears large quantities of most excellent fruit. In size it is larger than the **Early Richmond Cherry**. The quality is between the cherry and the plum. This perfectly hardy fruit was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American plum. The fruit brings the best prices of any on the market and the demand has never been supplied. Anyone planting trees should not be without the **Compass** and then you would never be without good fruit.

The **Compass Cherry** ripens at a time when none of the Prof. Hansen plums are ripening, and for that reason it will always be retained on the fruit list, though it is much smaller in size than any of the Hansen plums. Do not understand by this that the **Compass Cherry** is only valuable because it fills in a space. It has a different flavor, is one of the very best for canning purposes, and then it fills in a few days when you do not have the Hansen plum.

While we are not the introducer or the originator of the **Compass Cherry**, we claim to be one of the most, if not the most, active nurserymen to crowd it out among the planters. We were satisfied after giving it a thorough trial, that it would take its place at the head of the list for home consumption and the home market, perfectly hardy, both in tree and the fruit bud, bearing the young of any known tree, bearing more fruit to the tree than any other. Fruit selling for the best price, and of good quality, either fresh from the tree or canned. No one should be without the **Compass**, and then no one would be without fruit.

Last year we failed to fill more than half our orders. This year, with about the same amount of stock to offer, and a probable demand more than double that of last year, the advisability of early orders is suggested. 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; per 10, \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, 40c; per 10, \$3.85.

PEARS



We are showing here a photograph of **Flemish Beauty** Pear tree at the home of Mr. Neilson of Yankton county, South Dakota; he has a number of trees, all equally as well loaded in 1913 as the one shown in the photograph. Pears have been grown successfully in this part of the state for the last twenty years; we have trees in the country that are 30 years old and are producing immense crops of fruit almost every year. We would not advise pears even in the north of Huron, S. D., but south of that point to Yankton there are varieties that will produce good fruit, but along the Missouri River and south of here pears can be grown successfully and profitably. The pears grown here are of much better quality than those grown in any other part of the world, and people who saw the quantities we had at them at the State Fair in 1912 and 1913 and 1914 can testify. We did not have them in small plates, but had them by the bush all grown in Yankton county. The varieties offered are:

Beurre d'Anjou—Bears an abundance of large fruit; season, October; brownish-yellow in color, and of excellent flavor. Very suitable for preserves.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, long, russet color; flesh white with rich, buttery flavor. A strong grower.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. Season, September and October.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable in the market. October and November.

Garber—Japan Hybrid; earlier and larger than Keiffer; hardy, productive, early bearer. Season, September and October.

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; very popular. August and September.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4-foot trees.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
4 to 5-foot trees.....	.30	2.25	20.00
5 to 6-foot trees.....	.35	2.75	24.00

Dwarf Pears—We find the Dwarf Pear comparing within two years, generally after transplanting and seems to be quite a bit harder than the standard pears. We would advise the planting of dwarf in the extreme north; in fact, we would advise anyone planting pear trees to plant one or two of the dwarf varieties on account of the extreme hardness and their early bearing. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Lone Star Ranch, Trail City, S. D., April 8, 1916.

I have about 3,000 pounds of nice, even-sized Gurney Red Globe Onions, raised from seed bought of you last year. These onions are about the finest I ever raised.

You wished me to report on my sweet clover and alfalfa experience. Will say that sweet clover is great. I had samples last year over 7 feet high, and all of it stood over 6 feet. This was planted in rows two years ago. The dry land alfalfa is doing fine.

N. O. TULIN.

Prof. Neils E. Hansen's New Hybrid Plums

Prof. Hansen once made the statement to me that I could place my order with an expert horticulturist, an originator, a man whose business it is to "know how," for almost any conceivable fruit, plant, flower, or tree, and this expert could produce that. It might take more than the one man's lifetime, but it could be worked out. I have never had the nerve to think up some of the impossible things, or the things that I would call impossible, and pass one of these orders to Prof. Hansen, because I believe he is just the kind of a fellow that might accept the order and prove the statement he made was absolutely true. I think I shall not pass him an order of that kind, because Prof. Hansen, in his horticultural inventive way, is producing almost every year something that is an improvement over anything we have had in the same line previously. He has by his inventions of fruit extended the profitable fruit growing belt over the wide, barren prairies of the Northwest. He has made it possible for every man, woman and child, with a piece of land, to produce, cheaper than they can buy it, all of the fresh fruit they could use during each season, and enough extra to can to last the entire twelve months. Are you producing this fruit—your share of it? If not, you are passing up some of the good things of this life. Prof. Hansen has, by exploring in foreign countries, and some points that are so far north that none of us would care even to visit those places, brought to this country and distributed alfalfa seed that will produce paying crops where alfalfa never could have been produced previously. He is working along lines now with fruit, trees and flowers and within the next very few years, when his new creations are introduced, astonish the fruit world. In his invention of the race of Hybrid Plums he not only surprised and astonished the fruit world, but I believe it was something like a "Jack in the box" to him, and I would bet 30 cents that he dodged some when he saw the results. Think of a plum tree, no larger around than a lead pencil, only four feet high, one single sprout one year old, coming wo, maturing as high as 30 plums, each plum measuring more than one inch through. This is a common occurrence in the nursery rows, and lots of the trees two years old, coming three, will produce half to three-fourths of a bushel of fruit. Think of having ripe plums in the middle of July, instead of waiting until the middle of August. Think of having ripe plums from the middle of July until it freezes. Think of having plums of the most delicious taste, tender skinned, and exquisite fragrance, and quantities enough so that you need bushel baskets to pick them in. Think of having plums that are hardy enough to stand any degree of winter temperature and any amount of extremely hot, dry summer weather. Leaves of tropical appearance, fruit colored from the light reds to the jet blacks. If you can think or imagine any or all of the above you will simply think or imagine what the Hansen Hybrid Plums actually are, and you can prove every word of it by giving them a fair trial in your garden or orchard.

In listing these Hansen Plums we have listed them in rotation as they ripen. For instance: Sapa, the first one listed, ripens with us about the 15th of July; Hanska, the second one, follows in about five to seven days, so in making your selection you will be able to cover the entire fruiting period of the Hansen Plum.



Budding 250,000 Professor Hansen's New Plums at Our Walnut Grove Nursery, Yankton

We budded this year (1916) more than 500,000 Hansen Plums. Will be ready for market in 1917 and 1918. Lots of them will produce fruit in the nursery row in 1918.

They are wonderful keepers. We packed in a small wooden box holding about one quart, a quantity of the **Hanska** and shipped them to **San Francisco, California**, with instructions to reship after sampling them, to New York City. We instructed New York in turn on receiving the package sample the fruit, report its condition and reship to us. We are printing reports of the San Francisco and New York parties, and our report is that the fruit reached us in reasonably fair condition. It was sixteen days in the mail, opened, inspected and repacked twice, and still reached us in marketable shape.

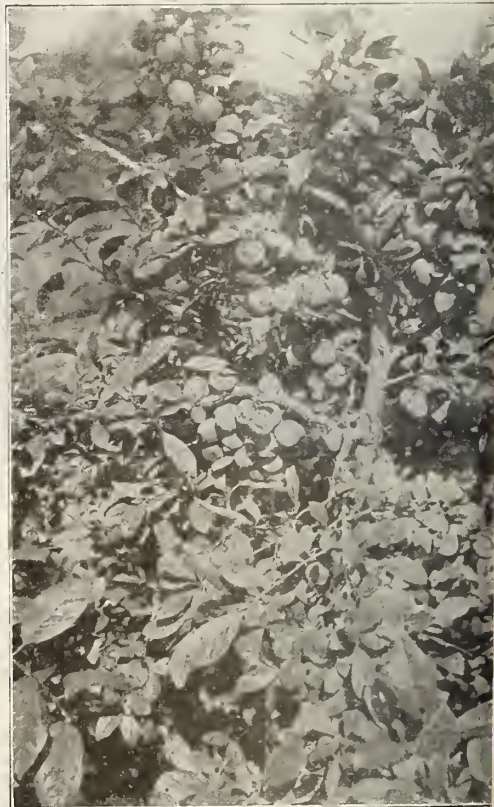
The general practice has been, where new fruit, shrubs, flowers or vegetables have been introduced or originated, to give them a number instead of a name. Numbers are not easily remembered in connection with various kinds of trees or plants, and Prof. Hansen, realizing this, decided to give his new fruits names and has selected for each of them a Sioux Indian word. The word or name in each case with these new plums was selected with reference to some peculiarity or characteristic of the plum to which it was given. For instance: **Hanska** means tall, and refers to the very tall, rapid growing **Hanska tree**.



the sting of the Curculio. The photograph we are showing is taken almost at random from any of the hundreds of trees in the nursery and shows the fruit as it clusters about the limbs in almost a solid mass from the ground to the tip end. These are all propagated from the original five hundred trees purchased by us from the Brookings College at \$1.00 each.

Sapa—Sioux Indian for BLACK. "As dark as the shades of evening ranked in the western heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back and exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background of the brown smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage is certainly a pleasant sight and one to be remembered. This fruit is eatable and hangs on the tree for more than three weeks. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green and the flesh of the royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually changes until it is as black as the darkest midnight. The skin of this variety is especially tender and practically disappears with ordinary canning. This plum makes excellent preserves and jelly and of the finest quality for eating fresh from the tree.

Opata—Sioux Indian for "bouquet." First to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of pure white flowers of most exquisite fragrance. Blooming just a little later than the ordinary or American plum, and in this way escaping frost dangers. Again when the fruit is ripe combine the large leathery foliage and the dark purplish red fruit, with blue bloom, it is indeed a bouquet at that time. The Opata is a cross from the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum. Originated by Luther Burbank and for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. Tree is vigorous in growth heading very low and of quite spreading habit, and we recommend that you allow it to grow rather in this form than in the regular high trunked, trimmed, tree form. It forms fruit buds freely at one year old and bears without exception the next year. Color of fruit is a flashy green, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Ripens with us about July 15th, and will hang on the tree in good condition for about two weeks. Generally free from rot, and almost immune from



Sapa—Two Years Coming Three

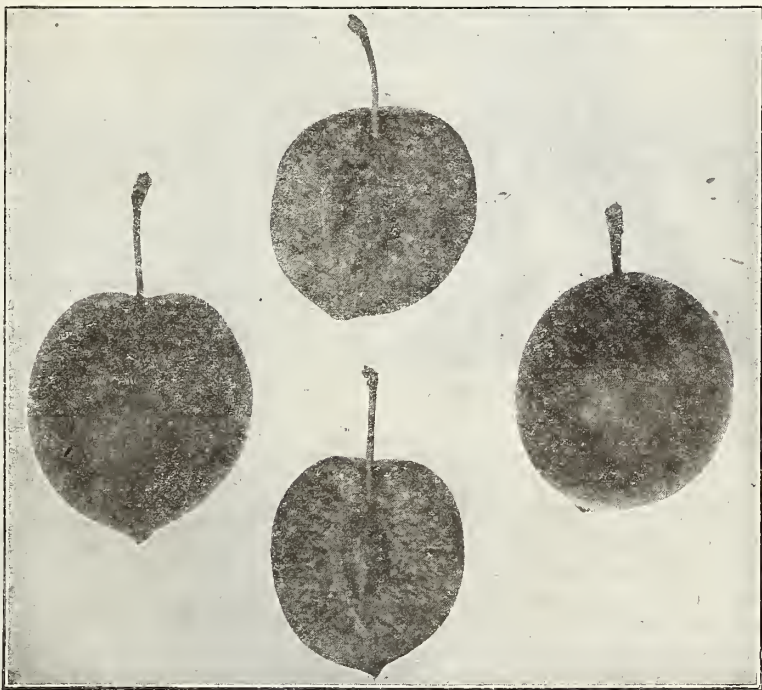


Eyami—One Year Coming Two

Eyami

Prof. Hansen's description of this plum is: "Fruit round, one and three-sixteenths to one and five-sixteenths inch diameter; dark red, with semi-transparent skin; skin thin, flesh green, pleasant; pit large, inferior to both Sapa and Opata. Tree productive." This description is undoubtedly true of the Eyami as a young tree. We propagated a few of them and found that it was one of the very good varieties of the new production, and are propagating it much heavier, believing that it is at least equal to the Sapa and the Opata. We find that it ripens immediately after the Sapa and fills in a short period when the Sapas and Opatas are gone.

Sansota and Cheresota—We are listing these two varieties together as they are practically one and the same with the exception of the shape of the fruit. These two varieties of "Cherry-plum" crosses are a cross of the native Sand Cherry and De Sota plum. They are of the same parentage as the Compass Cherry, but much larger and better quality. This is also a case where Professor Hansen failed to carry out the Sioux Indian naming of the fruit, but has used a combination of the word Sand Cherry and De Sota and named them Sansota and Cheresota. The fruit of the Sansota is round, while the Cheresota is longish with a minute bristle or prickle at apex, which it inherits from the



Sansota

Sand Cherry. The size of this fruit is about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, color a glossy black when ripe, flesh yellowish green, sprightly, pleasant; skin thin and free from acidity. These Cheresota and Sansota bloom late in the season; consequently are seldom caught by frost and produce full crops of fruit each season. If their ripening season was at the same time as the Sapa and Opata, they would not be considered as worth propagating, but coming in as they do, immediately after the Sapa and Opata are gone, they are a very valuable fruit and fill in between these varieties and those maturing later. These fruits are marketable at a good price always; are excellent for canning, preserving or for jellies.

Cavour, S. D., Sept. 29, 1916.

Dear Sirs: Last spring I ordered enough onion seed for an acre, which has an estimated field of 900 bushels, and all good ones.

OTTO KRAPF.

Hampden Highlands, Maine, Aug. 26, 1915.

The collection of 21 different kinds of potatoes I got from you, I entered them at the Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor, Maine, and received first prize.

E. E. GRANT.



Wachampa

Kaga

Of the same pedigree as the Hanska; ripens with us just a little earlier than the Hanska, seems to be a little larger and a little better quality than the Hanska. The fruit has occasionally cracked on the tree when we had extremely wet weather during the ripening period. We find this about one-quarter to one-half inch larger in diameter than the Hanska, and believe it will be one of the main market varieties as soon as well known. This is one of the very desirable shipping plums.



Kaga

Wachampa

Prof. Hansen's description: "What shall we do for hardy cherries? This is one of my favorite problems but one still unsolved. The union of the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Sultan Plum gave us Sapa, Etapa and several others with a rich flesh and juice and cherry-like pit, will compare favorably with the purple-red flesh Sweet Cherries from California, but they run too large to be rated with Cherries. Shall they be called Cherries or Plums?"

"Another desirable seedling of the same pedigree as the Sapa and much like it but a stronger grower and with smaller fruit, about one inch in diameter, has proven a very heavy bearer in the past season on three-year-old trees transplanted at one year of age; it has been named Wachampa, Sioux Indian for 'Blood Cherry.' Size one to one and one-fourth inches in diameter, and much like the Sapa in every respect; it averages larger and more vigorous in tree, one of the strongest growing trees of the Sand Cherry hybrids. Trees one year old from bud bore a heavy crop the next season. The fruit keeps well after picking. This variety ripens after the Cheresota and Sansota, and fills in the space between the Sansota and the Kaga; for that reason it is one of the most valuable of the Hansen plums."

Skuya—Sioux Indian for SWEET. This plum in our opinion is one of the plums that have come to stay no matter what may be produced later. It is a cross of the red June, a large early Japanese plum, and the De Sota plum, which is known to practically everyone in the North who has ever grown plums. The color of the fruit is a very dark red and yellow, and is the most delicious for eating purposes of any plum we have ever tasted. It is an excellent keeper and shipper. In August, when this plum ripens, we took a half bushel basket of them and set them in our office here and allowed it to stay there for more than one week; at the end of that time the plums were gone over carefully and not a discolored spot on any of them or any indication of decay. They had retained their peculiar fragrance to the end. The pits of the Skuya are exceptionally small. The size of the fruit on the young trees is not quite as large as the Hanska, but of a larger size than most any of the American plums.

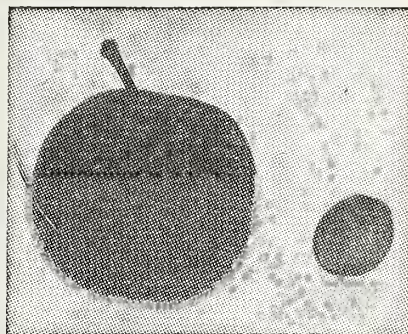
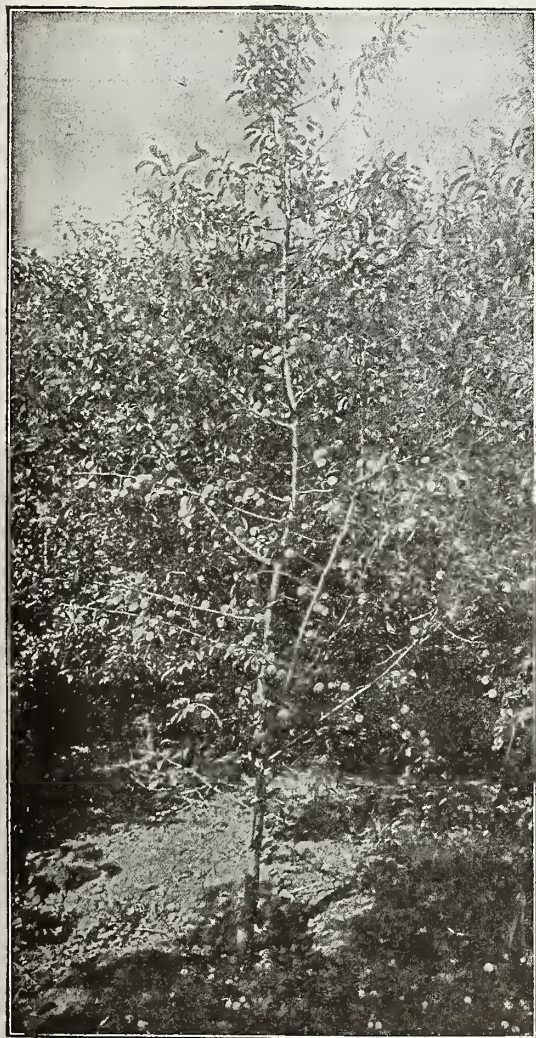


Plate 12 SKUYA



A Young Hanska tree bearing in nursery row

Hanska—(Sioux Indian for Tall), and refers to the extraordinary growth and symmetrical shape of the Hanska plum. The Hanska does not come into bearing as early as those varieties containing Sand Cherry blood, but three and four year old trees in the nursery were loaded with most excellent fruit. The Hanska was produced by crossing a wild Northwestern plum with the very large, firm-fleshed, fragrant apricot plum of China—*Prunus Simoni*—which is so very popular in all of the orchards of California. This variety has all of the good qualities a plum should have. The Hanska is a very large plum, a great many specimens measuring better than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Is of the best quality for eating from the tree, for canning, preserving, or making jelly. None of the California or native American plums compare with it in any way. In color it is a bright red with heavy blue bloom. In shape it resembles its male parent, the Apricot plum. To see this tree in the nursery, its tropical foliage, its limbs laden with the luscious reddish-blue fruit, to get on the lee side of it and catch its fragrance, is a pleasure that can only be exceeded by the actual eating of the fruit, and we invite you to come to the nursery this summer and participate with us in this pleasure. As a shipper no other plum compares with it.

As we have told you in the general description of the Hansen plums, this is the variety we sent by mail from Yankton to San Jose, Cal., from San Jose to New York, and from New York back to Yankton, and reached here in fairly good condition.



Waneta (Yankton Indian Chief)

Offered for the second time. My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and the Japanese plum. It is probably the largest of over 10,000 seedlings. The size here at Brookings in 1912 was two inches in diameter; weight, two ounces. Good, red color, skin free from acidity, flavor delicious. Pedigree the same as Kahinta I introduced last year. The female parent is the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank of California; the male parent is Terry, the largest native (*Prunus Americana*) plum, originated by the late H. A. Terry of Iowa. The Waneta plum was exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair at Huron in September, 1912, by the Horticultural Department of this Station. Waneta was a "Yanktonais boy from the wilds of the James River," who won fame in the war of 1812, and became a great chief.

In the spring of 1913 the Brookings College offered a very small quantity of the wood of the Waneta plum for propagating purposes. We secured a small quantity of this wood and have made some very nice trees from it and are offering this valuable new variety for the second time. The Waneta plum is absolutely the largest and undoubtedly the best of all the Prof. Hansen introductions, and this means they are better than anything grown at the present time in any part of the country. The fruit of the Waneta has reached the size of two inches in diameter. Just take a ruler and place your two thumb nails on it two inches apart and you have the size of the Waneta. With reasonable cultivation it is as large as a small apple, as large as a good large peach, and is hardy anywhere in the northwest. An early and immense bearer.

In the spring of 1913 we paid 50 cents per foot for the scions of the Waneta to propagate from. From the lot received by us we have grown a few of these trees, running in size from about 3 to 7 feet. We are going to offer them as long as they last at **60 cents each**. The earliest orders will receive the largest trees.

Toka

Prof. Hansen's description: "I have some fifteen varieties of the same pedigree as Hanska, Inkpa and Kaga, all of which bore heavy crops when native plums were almost a total failure. They are all very much alike in character of fruit but differ somewhat in trees. In observing these seedlings closely in the nurseries I cannot help notice that some are spreading while others are very upright in habit, much like the *Prunus Simoni* itself; one is of such erect, strong, stocky growth, really a model tree, that I deem it worthy of trial. My field notes state: *Simoni* habit in nursery; the nicest looking tree in nursery and orchard. Toka is the Sioux Indian for Adversary. An early and heavy bearer."

We find this fruit to measure from about one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, especially fragrant and of the very finest quality, and one of the best commercial plums of the Hansen tribe. This fruit has matured with us immediately after the Hanska, and by doing this has lengthened the bearing season quite considerably.



Waneta Plum (Photographed by Prof. Hansen)

Hansen's Native American Plums

In connection with the work of crossing the Sand Cherry, California fruits, etc., Prof. Hansen has introduced a number of improved American plums. We say improved because we have these growing in our nursery in quantities; they have produced the fruit and we have used it in every way and find the two varieties which we are listing much better than any other American plum we have ever grown heretofore.

Wastesa, Sioux Indian Name for "Delicious"

State Fair No. 16. We have fruited this at the nursery for five seasons and find the fruit larger than any of the American plums. Fruit of most excellent quality for eating fresh from the tree, and as it is nearly a freestone is a very satisfactory plum for that purpose, but its main value is in canning; we find this to be the best quality of any American plum canned by us and should certainly be in every orchard. It is absolutely hardy.

Yuteca, Sioux Indian Name for "To Refresh"

"South Dakota No. 8. Size very large, quality good, matures very early. This does not come into bearing as early as the Hansen Hybrids, but is apparently a very long-lived tree, rapid grower, and bears an immense quantity of exceptionally large plums."



Englevalle, N. D., May 17, 1915.

I send you by this letter a photo of 3-year-old Opatá Plum. I got 25 quarts of plums off of it last year. It was a sight to see. I had to prop the branches up to keep them from breaking down. People came from miles around to see it. The photo does not do it justice as the fruit is in such clusters they look like leaves.

A. G. Humphrey.

Price List of Hansen Hybrids and Hansen Pure Native Plums Except Waneta

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 feet	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$25.00
4-5 feet .....	.35	3.50	30.00
5-6 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00

Special Plum Collection, \$3.50

After reading all of these descriptions which we have given you of the Hansen Plum you will be undecided which you should have. We are going to give you a little advice. You should have some of most all of them. If you have only a small place where you can plant just ten, we would advise that you buy this collection, one each of ten varieties. If we should run out of any of these varieties before the season is over we would make up a collection of ten by putting in possibly two of some one variety. By taking this collection of one each of ten varieties, you have plums ripe from the 15th of July until in September. You have those of the right quality for eating from the tree and those for canning. The price is so low that if you have room for more than ten trees take as many collections as you wish. If you are going to grow these plums for market then we do not advise this particular collection, but will give you such advice as we think best if you will write for it. In fact, we make a specialty of the Commercial Fruit Orchard. Price 1 each 10 varieties, 4-5 ft. high, \$3.50.

St. Lawrence, S. D., August 22, 1916.

In regard to the Sweet Clover, I am of the opinion that its value is greatly underestimated. How greatly I misjudged this much abused plant in its all-around hardness and quick action is that, when sowing it with barley last spring, I erroneously used the barley for a "nurse crop" for the sweet clover. What I should have done, and unconsciously did, was to use the sweet clover for a nurse crop for the barley. For I am satisfied in my own mind that, owing to increased yield in the barley, my sweet clover seed has paid for itself already. Such examination as I have given the roots leads one to believe that there is not another legume that can compare with it, or at least under soil conditions as exist here. I have in about seven acres, and my only regret in connection with it is that it is not seventy instead of seven.

Every one of the Compass Cherries and Hansen Plum trees purchased of you last spring grew and are, at present, in a thrifty condition.

There are a few of the Hansen Plums in the neighborhood, and they are very highly spoken of. I am informed by Mr. Charles Roth that his Hansen Plums have blossomed and raised a good crop of plums when wild plums have been destroyed by frost.

I have asked others about the ability of the Hansen trees to bear in spite of frost, and the tendency is to confirm Mr. Roth's statements.

The meat of the matter is, then, that you can, in your catalog, lay additional stress upon their all-around hardness.

GUY E. BARNES.

Milbank, S. D., March 12, 1916.

Please send to Mrs. Florence Green, Box 245, Susanville, Minn., your catalog. She is here on a visit and I was telling her about my plum trees that I bought from you and the amount of plums that they produce, and that they bear so young. She wants to get some of yours, as I told her they would do fine in her part of the country. I had a catalog, but I gave it to my neighbor, so please send her one.

W. BAXTER.

Iron Bridge, Ont.

February 3, 1915.

The apple and plum scions which you sent me last winter did fine. I also had good success grafting the Beta Grape vines, but I had poor success with the Bokara Peach; however, three grafts lived. The plum stones you sent me did fine.

DAVID TAIT.

Believe that I have all the varieties of your Hansen Plums and Cherries, and find that one of the variety is inclined to grow sideways and breaks when weighted with fruit. It is Opatka or Hauska Plum. Shall these side branches be supported, and how? Or shall they be shortened? Your advice will be greatly appreciated.

Gregory, S. D., February 26, 1916.

JAMES MICAUCK.



QUINCE

It has never been considered possible to grow Quinces profitably, or even a few for home use, in the north. The Japan Quince listed ordinarily as a flowering shrub will produce a very large crop, almost every year, of medium size quinces of extra good quality suitable for all of the purposes that any quinces are used for. We advise planting a number of these both for the fruit and the beautiful flowers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.25.

AMERICAN PLUMS AND PEACHES

Surprise—Fruit is very large, bright red. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

Hawkeye—Very closely resembles the Quaker, a little later. I selected 21 fruits of these two varieties in '97, that filled a two-quart fruit jar. The largest measured 6 inches in circumference, none less than 5 1/2. These are the two best market plums for early.

Forest Garden—Strong grower, early and profuse bearer, perfection in fruit, except it is a poor keeper and shipper.

De Sota—Bright yellow fruit, best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to over-bear. Fruit should be thinned.

Wyant—Under good cultivation one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Wolf—This is at least as good as any for all purposes. Large, round, dull red, perfect free-stone and unexcelled for eating from the hand. It is only excelled in quality for culinary purposes by the De Sota and Surprise.

Terry—This was originated by Terry of Crescent, who has originated more good American plums than any man in America, and is considered his best. He named it "Free Silver," but sold it to a man who didn't train in that school, who very properly changed the name to its originator, "Terry."

Golden Queen—This is the best of the large yellow American Plums; good quality, abundant bearer, coming into bearing early.

Peaches—These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey, Crosby and Elberta, our hardest and best. Will endure ordinary winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings.

Prices of Plums or Peaches, Grafted or Budded on HARDY Roots:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.22	\$2.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.25	30.00

TAME PLUM SEEDLINGS

These Plum Seedlings are grown from seed from the best American named Plums, and generally produce plums of very good quality, sometimes even better than the parent.

For hedges, plum thickets, driveways, in chicken or hogyards, they do wonderfully well and produce quantities of fine fruit. For snow break you cannot plant any tree that is better or cheaper.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$4.00	3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$5.00

ASPARAGUS

This much neglected, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity of it on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches, and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. Asparagus should be cut for use at the top of the ground, and when it stands about three to five inches high; this gives you the best flavored and tenderest shoots you can get at any time. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety of large size. 25 plants by parcels post, 60c; 100 plants, \$1.25; per thousand, \$6.50.

Palmetto—A very early variety, even, regular size. 25 plants by parcels post, 50c; 100 plants, \$1.25; per thousand, \$6.50.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSERADISH—MALNER KREN

The Malner Kren Horseradish roots were introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; they are much earlier, and produce better than the ordinary sort. Roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow horseradish should use this variety; we have discarded the old standard kind, as Malner Kren will outyield and is much more satisfactory in every way. **Per 10, 70c; 25, \$1.50.**

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

If you could grow the ordinary farm crops as easily as you can rhubarb, you would simply plant the crop and take a vacation; this does not mean that you should neglect the rhubarb, as it responds readily to cultivation and gives you much better returns, but it will grow under almost any condition and in almost any kind of soil.

Linneaus—Large, early, tender and fine; we consider this the best of all. Large, whole roots, each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$4.00.

Delicacy—Has round red stalks and red flesh; very tender; it has very few fibers, and its fine salmon red color when cooked brings the highest market price, and is the finest of all for table use. It can be cut practically all summer. **Each, 20c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.80.**

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries

We do not recommend Blackberries for any point north of Yankton in the prairie country, except in sheltered localities, but they can be grown successfully in almost any part of Minnesota in the timber country, or south of this point. We have seen large fields of Blackberries grown successfully and profitably by planting in cottonwood groves that have been thinned out either by nature or cutting out, leaving open spaces and planting the roots there and allowing them to grow wild. This method is worthy of trial in almost any section.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the hardiest variety of the Blackberry; an abundant bearer, of good size, and good quality berries. **Each, 5c; 10, 40c; 100, \$2.50; 500, \$8.00.**

Dewberries

Lucretia—We do not advise planting this unless you have sandy soil, as it does better on that than on any other soil. This is a creeping plant and will often grow as much as fifteen feet in one season. The vines should be trimmed back to about three feet for best results. The fruit is about three times the size of the Blackberry, very sweet. **Price: Each, 10c; 10, 50c; 100, \$2.50; 500, \$9.00.**

CURRENTS

Very hardy, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment. Indispensable for table use, jellies, etc. No garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Cherry—Very large; red; rather acid; bushes short, erect; stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—Very large; black; fine quality, and keeping qualities after being picked. Bush a strong grower, vigorous and hardy; proof against currant worms. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80.**

Fay—Very large; red; fine flavor; a great market currant; universally praised. Bush a cross between Cherry and Victoria, and very prolific.

Lee—Medium large; black; fruit of fine quality, desirable for both kitchen and market. Bush a vigorous grower and very productive.

Pomona—Medium size; bright, transparent red; one of the sweetest sorts; quality fine; keeps well on bush or after picking for market. Bush a vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, very productive.

Naples—Medium large; black; rich and tender; recommended for market, jellies and wine. Bush very productive.

Long Bunch Holland—A lower shrub than North Star, but bears exceptionally long clusters of very large, bright berries.

North Star—Medium size; fine flavored and prized in both kitchen and market. Bush very strong grower and should have plenty of room. Produces large quantities of fruit in long clusters; hardy.

Red Dutch—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early; a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

White Grape—Large; white; sweet or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Dark green foliage; very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

Victoria—Large; bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

Above varieties, except Crandall: **Two-year, No. 1, 10c each; 10, 85c; \$7.00 per 100.**

Crandall: Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80.



Beta Grape (see cut on the outside of back cover)—The people moving north regret the loss of their Grapes, which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife feels she cannot grow Grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The **Beta** changes all this, as they will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East, rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new Grape when it was first introduced. Prof. Green, the greatest horticulturist and fruit growers' friend, of Minnesota, introduced this Grape in the North, and we have seconded his effort to the best of our ability and are certainly proud of our success in getting it out among the growers and more proud of the success attained by the growers. It has made their homes beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. One year old, each, 20c; per ten, \$1.75; per 100, \$16.00; two-year-old, each, 25c; per ten, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.50.

Brighton—One year No. 1. Pink, exquisite quality. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.

Clinton—One year No. 1. Only good grape for wine. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.

Campbell's Early—One year No. 1. Large black. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.

Concord—Large, purplish black grape, very hardy and productive, ripening about the middle of September. This is one of the most popular market grapes. Midseason. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$5.00.

Delaware—One year No. 1. Small pink, delicious quality. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$7.00.

Moore's Early—One year No. 1. Very hardy. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$6.00.

Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow, with a white blossom; the quality is equal to Concord and is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$7.00.

Janesville—One year No. 1. Much like Clinton. Each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$8.00.

Worden—Like Concord, but earlier. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$7.00.

Two-year-olds of above variety, 3c per plant more.

Green Mountain—An extra early grape, skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry, medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. Each, 30c; 10, \$1.90.

Agawam—An early ripener. Vine strong, bearing very large berries, with soft, sweet pulp and thick skin. Each, 10c; 10, 90c.

PERFECTION CURRANT

(See Colored Print, Back Cover)

You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants, producing only a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant**, we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season nearly as large as the **Early Richmond Cherry** and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. This currant when it was first introduced won the celebrated **Berry Gold Medal** at the Pan-American Exposition, and the only gold medal awarded a currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is certainly a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. Two years, No. 1, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$10.00.

GRAPES

There is hardly a yard so small or a farm so large that there is not room for a few to many hundred grape vines, and you can afford to give them a little attention, as nothing will respond more freely to care than will the grapes. Fruit is appreciated by all, and can be grown in practically every section of the United States. You can use them to cover unsightly buildings and fences; they will do this work and pay their way in fruit.



GOOSEBERRY

Plant in good, rich soil and give liberal dressing of manure each season. Regular pruning every year is necessary for the production of good fruit. The Gooseberry will do better if partially shaded. Plant them on the north of buildings, fence, or other trees. We advise mulching the gooseberries heavily, using old rotted straw for the purpose. All plants two-year No. 1.

Pearl—Medium, greenish; quality the very best; sweet enough for dessert when ripe; a desirable sort for market also. Bush a strong grower and very productive. **Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$9.00.**

Downings—Very large, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; this variety is free from mildew. **Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$9.00.**

Houghton — Medium size, pale green, sweet when thoroughly ripe; very spreading grower, and excellent bearer; the standard gooseberry. **Each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.**

Industry — An English variety of the largest size. Excellent flavor, pleasant and rich; dark red color when fully ripe. An upright grower, more like a small tree; an immense cropper. Less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. **Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$13.00.**



Houghton

CARRIE GOOSEBERRY

(See Colored Plate, Back Cover.)



Prof. Hansen's report on this Gooseberry at the State Horticultural meeting in 1910: "We have fruited the Carrie the past season or two and are well pleased with it. It is a great improvement in some respects over the old Houghton. I saw a large plantation near Excelsior, Minn., in 1907, in heavy bearing, and certainly it was a sight to behold."

At the meeting of 1911 he further reports: "The Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings." It is a welcome addition to our present short list of Gooseberries. The Carrie will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that."

Here at Yankton it has proven much the best of all. For size, quality and productiveness we call it best. **Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.25.**

RASPBERRIES

With the advent of the Sunbeam and Ohta, the red berry can be grown successfully and profitably anywhere. The black are not so hardy, but can be grown almost any place if given a little protection, like planting in an orchard or on the north side of and close up to a grove. Old wood should be cut out each season after the fruit is picked, to give more room for the new growth.

SUNBEAM RASPBERRY

Prof. N. E. Hansen's New Hardy Raspberry

This new, perfectly hardy Raspberry, introduced by us after another year's trial, we can say positively that it is the only Red Raspberry of value from the south line of South Dakota to just as far north as you are a mind to go. We grow in the nursery a large number of varieties of Red Raspberries. The **Sunbeam** was the only one that comes through the winters without winter killing. It produced a full crop of fruit, other varieties not any. A better raspberry than the **Sunbeam** may be produced later, but we doubt it. In hardiness it is perfect, quality the best and the quantity not to be complained of. **Each, 10c; per 10, 90c; per 100, \$3.50.**



PROFESSOR NEILS E. HANSEN'S OHTA RASPBERRY

See Colored Plate Outside Back Cover

We have left the description of the "Sunbeam" raspberry just as we gave it one year ago. We made the statement in that description that the Sunbeam was absolutely the best hardy red raspberry; we also made the statement that possibly a better one would be produced. We made that statement for the reason we did not feel that Professor Hansen was going to stop the raspberry improvement until he had one that was almost, if not, perfection. We are showing here a photograph of a bowl of the new **Ohta**. These berries are shown in the photograph about one-half size, as the photograph was reduced that much. We have picked **Ohta** berries this year from the time the first ones ripened, early in July, until the ground froze. The **Ohta** berry is absolutely an everbearing the first year you plant it, and if you want continuous berries each season, transplant a few of the **Ohta** from your patch each fall or spring, cutting the old stock down to about eight or ten inches high, and they will then bear immensely all summer.

Professor Hansen has made a world-wide reputation on his new fruit inventions, and the **Ohta** will only add to his good name as an inventor of new fruit. The **Ohta** outbears the Sunbeam. It is a larger and better flavored berry and is equal to the Sunbeam in every other way. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.20; 100, \$6.00.

King—Pronounced the very best early Red Raspberry by many of the leading horticulturists in Minnesota; it is the great market berry of that country; probably more acreage of the **King** planted for market purposes than all others combined. 10, 40c; 100, \$2.00.

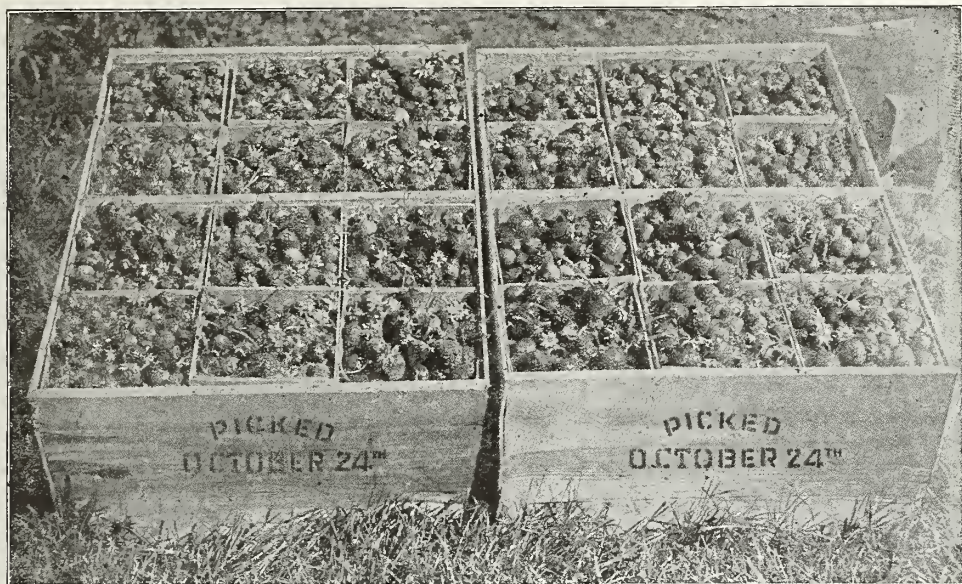
Columbian—Purple. This is an exceptionally large, purple berry resembling Shaffer's Colossal; it is very hardy and produces immense crops. 10, 50c; 100, \$2.25.

Gregg—Black; for many years the leading standard best known market sort; very productive; large size. 10 for 50c; 100, \$2.25; 500, \$9.00.

Kansas—Black; strong, vigorous, more hardy than the berries nearly the same size. 10 for 50c; 100, \$2.25; 500, \$9.00.

Cumberland—Black; a healthy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, quality good. Keep and ship as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market berry. Each, 5c; 10, 40c; 100, \$2.00.

St. Regis Everbearing—Red; commences to ripen with earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large and sugary. Flesh firm; a good shipper; the most prolific of any red variety known. Plant a very strong grower. 10 for 60c; 100, \$3.00.



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Fresh Strawberries Four Months in the Year, Right in Your Own Garden

I am going to talk to you about just two varieties of Everbearing Strawberries. The **Progressive** and the **Superb**. Just about nine-tenths of this talk is going to be about the **Progressive** Berry, because we consider it about nine-tenths better than any other everbearing or any other strawberry ever produced. The **Superb** berry, to start with, is a larger fruit than the **Progressive**, but it does not produce as many and will not stand the grief that the **Progressive** will. This past season has probably been as strenuous a season as it is possible to have to produce strawberries. From the 5th of July until nearly the last of August we did not have any rain and they kept on producing fruit, fruit, through all of this time. Of course the fruit was small, because the strawberry is principally water, and in order to make berries it must have water. In our large acreage of strawberries there was no time during the season that we did not have plenty of strawberries for everybody. We do not care where you are located, nor how small nor large a piece of ground you have, you can have fresh strawberries for four months in the year, barring freezing weather during that time. A hundred plants properly cared for and, if possible, placed near the house where you could give them a little water from the well or some of the wash water, about once in two or three weeks, will supply an ordinary family with all of the strawberries they can use during the summer. One of our customers this last spring wrote us that they had received 25 Everbearing Strawberries from us and that ripe fruit was picked from these plants 25 days after they were planted out. This, we think, holds the record for instantaneous production of ripe strawberries. Two years ago a new customer wrote us, sending his order for 100 Progressive Everbearing Strawberries. He said, "I buy nursery stock almost every year and generally get stung. Here is my three dollars and a half and I shall really not be disappointed if I am stung." Last spring we received an order from him for 25 Hansen Plums. The order was a peculiar one. I am going to reproduce it:

"Enclosed find \$8.75 for 25 Hansen Plums. You select them. Last year I sent you \$3.50 for Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plants and told you that I expected to be stung. I ate strawberries from in June until the ground froze, and I am ready to be stung just as pleasantly again."

We are looking for that fellow to come back this year and buy some **Ohto** Raspberries, **Perfection** Currants, and **Carrie** Gooseberries. He knows now that he can depend exactly on what we tell him in the catalog. Strawberries are the easiest cared for of almost any of the small fruits and you will note on the order sheet a number of little pamphlets or booklets which we issue, free of charge, giving you instructions for planting and care of all kinds of fruit, flowers, etc. Just check on your order sheet the ones you want and they will be packed with your order. All of this is free.

We are reducing the price on the Everbearing Strawberry just as rapidly as we can. Last spring we sold more than a million of the Everbearing. This year we expect to sell two or three times that amount. The plants are extra heavy, fancy plants; we would say much better than one year ago.

We ship strawberries in just two ways. One by parcels post, the other by express. We are quoting these strawberries to you, parcels post or express charges paid; if the order is small, say not to exceed two or three hundred plants, or you are a long distance from the railroad, they will go in all cases by parcels post. If the item is from five hundred plants up we would send them by express, sending you a notice the day before shipment.

If you have a cow or a good milkman and a little spot of ground, buy some of the Everbearing strawberry plants and they will do the rest, and do it plentifully almost every day during the summer.

I had forgotten to say much of anything about the varieties, but the **Progressive** is the standard. It is the one that produces large quantities of medium sized berries. The **Superb** produces not as many berries but larger ones. You will be satisfied with either, but we recommend the **Progressive**. Per 10, 50c; 25, 85c; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.50; 500 \$11.00; 1,000, \$18.00. Express or parcels post charges paid in all cases.



500,000 Black Walnut at our Evergreen Nursery. Large trees in the distance produce annually large crops of nuts

NUT BEARING TREES

Almost every farm and garden contains some land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products, the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment. The nuts that we list can be grown in almost any section of the country, I will say, with the exception of the chestnut, which should not be planted north of Yankton.

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernal. 2-3 ft., each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$12.00; 1-year-old, each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$4.00.

Chestnut—American Sweet; a valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. 3-4 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Hazel Nut—This forms a small growing bush and produces large quantities of nuts; it is perfectly hardy in any territory; does best if planted alongside of or in thin groves, or along creek banks in the natural timber. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25.

Horse Chestnut or Buckeye—The fruit of this is not eatable; the tree is a very beautiful, ornamental tree, making almost a perfect globular top; it bears large quantities of flowers and large chestnuts. 4-5 ft., each, 50c; 5-6 ft., each, 60c; 6 to 8 ft., each, 70c.

Walnut, Japan, Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles Butternut in shape and quality; smaller; with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.00.

Walnut, Black—This is the black walnut of commerce, produces probably the most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today; also produces large quantities of nuts which are marketable always at a good price. We grow these in immense quantities, having probably over one-half million of them for market this season. All of our walnuts are grown from the nuts produced here, so they are the hardest that you can get.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	....	....	18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$1.50	\$12.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	....	....	12 to 18 in.....	....	1.25	10.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.00	\$5.00	....	8 to 12 in.....	....	1.00	6.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	.06	.50	3.50	....				

STRAWBERRIES—STANDARD VARIETIES

Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self fertilizer, fine quality berry, and yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any for all purposes. We can furnish you with the Bederwood, Sample, Warfield, the Big Four. The Dunlap and Bederwood are the self fertilizers or perfect flowers. The other varieties are not perfect flowers, but Pistillate and require either the Dunlap or Bederwood planted in alternate rows to fertilize them. Price, 25, 40c; 50, 60c; 100, \$1.10; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.50. Parcels post or express charges paid in all cases.

Forestburg, S. D., October 14, 1916.

Gentlemen: This pumpkin did not have ordinary care because we did not notice your remarks in catalog till about five weeks ago, and because I had been saying for a couple of years that I would not plant either squash or pumpkin any more, as they run over and smother out so much other stuff. But I happened to have a spot left and so decided to plant a hill there, and two plants grew and bore 16 pumpkins, and this is the largest of the 16, but the 15 are good big fellows. If you have this contest another year I will, if I live, see what I can do towards raising a big Mammoth Pumpkin.

J. P. Sharp.



Surrounded by Elm and Hackberry—Residence D. B. Gurney, Yankton

FOREST, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES**Ash**

One of the hardiest of the hardwood varieties, medium rapid growth, and we advise the planting of these trees among the more rapid growing kind, like the Poplars, Cottonwoods, etc., with the expectation of eventually cutting down the softwood, rapid-growing trees and leaving the ash for the permanent hardwood grove. Best trees for high and dry places.

Each	10	100	1,000	Transplanted—				
				Each	10	100	1,000	
6 to 12 in.....	.....	\$0.50	\$ 3.00	5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	....
12 to 18 in.....	.....	.75	4.50	6 to 8 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	....
18 to 24 in.....	.....	1.00	6.50	8 to 10 ft.....	.35	2.80	25.00	....
2 to 3 ft.....	.....	2.00	12.00					
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	3.00	17.00					
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	5.50	....				

Box Elder

Too well known to need description. This is a rapid growing tree, producing firewood of good quality about as quick as any tree will. Very hardy, and long-lived.

Each	10	100	1,000	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 in. cal'p...\$1.00	\$9.00	....	....	3 to 4 ft. trans..	\$0.60	\$4.00	....
10 to 12 ft. trans..	.75	7.00	....	2 to 3 ft.....	....	2.50	....
8 to 10 ft. trans..	.50	4.00	\$30.00	18 to 24 in.....	....	1.00	7.00
5 to 6 ft. trans..	.15	1.25	10.00	12 to 18 in.....	....	.90	5.00
4 to 5 ft. trans..	.12	1.00	9.00	6 to 12 in.....	....	.75	3.00

Basswood (Linden)

One of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown; trunks always straight, the top almost a perfect globe; green leaves during the summer, changing to a bright yellow with the autumn; holds its leaves well beyond most other trees; very hardy.

Each	10	Each	10		
6 to 8 ft., trans.....	\$0.65	\$6.25	4 to 5 ft., trans.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
5 to 6 ft., trans.....	.45	4.25	3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00
Each	10	Each	10		
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.75	3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.50

Scenic, S. D., Aug. 24, 1916.

I have some of your August 15th corn that is out of the way of the frost and would have been by the 1st of August but for a dry period of about three weeks in July.

Yours for success,

R. J. FIERSTINE.



A 3-year-old Golden Willow Hedge



A Yearling Waneta

At the Evergreen Nursery

Catalpa Speciosa

This is the hardy Catalpa of the north and the one that is sold by tree agents over the country as high as \$20 per 1,000 for the little fellows. In Yankton county there are some very large growers of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, and in the city of Yankton there are large trees, some of them two feet through. We procure all of our seed from the trees here in Yankton county and know they are the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, the valuable wooded variety, the kind that is used for railroad ties and that is hardier farther north than any other. It is the finest for ornamental or street purposes; grows very straight, rapidly, and its leaves measuring one foot across and its immense quantity of beautiful white flowers give it its very tropical appearance. Our large sizes for ornamental purposes are transplanted and are very easy to make grow.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	.....	.....	\$0.55	\$4.50	8 to 10 ft., fancy.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.65	5.50	2 to 2½ in. Cal., fancy...	1.00	7.00	.....
18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	2.00	8.00	2½ to 3 in. Cal., fancy...	1.25	10.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	5.00	.....	3 to 4 in. Cal., fancy.....	1.50	12.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00	.....			
5 to 6 ft., hvy..	.25	2.00	15.00	.....			

Catalpa Bungei—Umbrella Catalpa, grafted on the Catalpa Speciosa up about six to eight feet from the ground, makes a perfect umbrella-shaped head without pruning; perfectly hardy, and flourishes in any section south of Sioux Falls, S. D. 5 to 6 ft., each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, each, \$1.25.

Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree

A very hardy, low growing tree from Siberia; excellent for hedge purposes, for snow breaks, or ornamental specimens. The trees in the spring are covered with racemes of yellow flowers, later forming pods like peas. The bark is light green in color, the foliage light green with silvery background. Very hardy tree.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.18	\$1.50	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.08	.70	6.00	5 to 6 ft.....	.20	2.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.10	.90	8.00	5 to 7 ft., heavy.....	.35	3.00	.....

Cottonwood

	Each	10	100		Each	10	1,000
8 to 10 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75	\$5.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	18 to 24 in.....	.60	4.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.10	.90	7.50	12 to 18 in.....	.40	2.50	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.07	.50	4.50	6 to 12 in.....	.30	2.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.....	.45	3.50				

Cherry, Wild Black (Prunus Serotina)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. The wood ranks next to the Black Walnut in commercial value. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring, and ripens in abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea.

	10	100	500		Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$.	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	6.00	5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	4.00	10.00	6 to 8 ft.....	.40	3.25	.....

Elm, American White

Elms are considered the very best of all the street trees, and are used in greater quantities than probably all other kinds of varieties combined. In planting the Elm, do not crowd them. They produce very fine trees, fine shaped heads, and live for centuries. All our largest sized Elms for ornamental or street purposes have been transplanted several times and are well rooted, nice straight trunks, with well formed heads.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 in. calp.	\$4.00	\$30.00	.....	5 to 6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00	.....
2½ to 3 in. calp.	2.00	18.00	.....	4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. calp.	1.50	13.00	.....	3 to 4 ft. sd.	.....	.60	4.00	.....
10 to 12 ft.	1.00	8.50	\$55.00	2 to 3 ft. sd.	.....	.....	1.75	\$14.00
8 to 10 ft.	.70	7.00	32.00	18 to 24 in. sd.	.....	.....	1.00	6.00
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00	28.00	12 to 18 in. sd.	.....	.....	.60	4.00

Hackberry

One of the very best ornamental trees, but very scarce. The Hackberry does not produce seed each season; sometimes it will run five or six years between crops, consequently the nurseryman is never sure that he will be able to offer it any great length of time.

	Each	10		10	100	1,000
8 to 10 ft.	\$0.75	\$7.00	18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$3.50	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.50	12 to 18 in.	.60	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.75	8 to 12 in.	.50	2.00	16.00

Locust, Black and Honey Same Price

A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant. Valuable for timber; like the Catalpa, it is being largely planted for timber, posts, ties, etc.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 ft. trans.	\$0.35	\$3.25	.....	.....	3 to 4 ft.	\$0.10	\$1.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft. trans.	.25	2.00	.....	.....	12 to 18 in. sd.	.....	.....	\$0.65	\$5.50
4 to 5 ft. trans.	.20	1.50	.....	.....			

Maple, Silver or Soft

This is probably the most rapid growing of any of the street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade trees and good street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm.

	Each	10		Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 in. cal. trans.	\$2.50	\$22.00	.....	5 to 6 ft. trans.	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
2½ to 3 in. cal. trans.	1.50	12.00	.....	4 to 5 ft. trans.	.20	1.50	12.50
2 to 2½ in. cal. trans.	1.25	10.00	.....	2 to 3 ft. sd.	.....	.45	4.00
10 to 12 ft. trans.	1.00	7.50	\$50.00	18 to 24 in. sd.	.....	.....	.80
8 to 10 ft. trans.	.50	4.00	40.00	12 to 18 in. sd.	.....	.....	.60
6 to 8 ft. trans.	.35	3.00	22.00	6 to 12 in. sd.	.....	.....	.40

Sugar or Rock Maple. This tree is chieftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height. It grows well and roots deeply. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. Hardy here when planted among other trees. 18-24 ft., 10 for 35c; \$2.00 per 100. 4-5 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Maple Guinela, 5 to 7 ft., 70c each.

Maple, Norway, 2 to 3 ft., trans., 25c each.

Mountain Ash and Russian Olive

Mountain Ash—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. 5 to 6 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 6 to 8 ft., 45c; 10 for \$4.00.

Mountain Ash (Oak-Leaved)—Dark, lobed, oak-shaped leaves, downy beneath. Produces berries freely. 4 to 6 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 6 to 8 ft., 55c; 10 for \$5.00.

Russian Olive—This tree has won its way on its own merits to the very first place on the list for an absolutely hardy, dry-weather tree. In habit, when grown for a wind-break, it is much like the White Willow, and grows nearly as fast. As grown isolated it makes a round topped symmetrical tree. Foliage is silvery white, making a fine contrast and very beautiful tree for the lawn.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in.	.....	\$4.50	\$42.00	.....	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$19.00	.....
8 to 12 in.	.....	3.50	30.00	.....	5 to 6 ft.	.35	3.00	28.00	.....
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.10	\$0.90	7.00	.....	6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.15	1.25	10.00	.....				

Oak Burr

Everyone knows the Oak and the value of its timber. We have the Burr and the Red Oak, and everyone should plant some of these trees; they are easily transplanted.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$25.00	12 to 18 in.	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.20	2.00	18.00	8 to 12 in.	.....	.40	2.00

Marshall, Minn., June 4, 1916.

I received my hedge plant and I am certainly well pleased. Every plant is growing fine.

JOSEPHINE LA GUE.



500,000 Carolina and Norway Poplar at Our Evergreen Nursery, 1915

Lombardy Poplar—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form. Valuable in a collection. 5 to 6 ft., 30c; 6 to 8 ft., 40c; 8 to 10 ft., 45c each.

Canadian Poplar—The hardiest of all. A rapid growing hardy variety secured from central Canada. Is valuable in this locality and the extreme north. 3 to 4 ft., 10c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$9.00 per 100. 4 to 5 ft., 15c each; \$1.50 per 10; per 100, \$11.00; 6 to 8 ft., each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Bolles Silver (P. Alba Bolleana)—A very compact upright grower, with glossy leaves, green above and silver underneath. One of the most desirable for poplars. 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; 4 to 5 ft., each, 25c.

Carolina and Norway Poplar—We grow hundreds of thousands of these each year and they are known as the "Sudden Saw Log." I have in the office here beside me while writing this a one-year-old tree, grown from a cutting, that is 12 feet and 6 inches high. It measures 1 3/4 inches through at the base. No other tree will produce this growth. They are very hardy and, unlike the cottonwood, never bear seed and scatter their cottony seed pods around.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 2 1/2 in. cal'p.	\$0.90	\$8.00	....	....	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$5.00	\$45.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal'p.	.50	4.75	....	....	3 to 4 ft.	.08	.50	4.00	35.00
8 to 10 ft.	.35	3.00	....	....	2 to 3 ft.	....	....	3.50	25.00
6 to 8 ft.	.20	1.50	\$8.00	\$60.00	18 to 24 in.	....	....	2.80	20.00
5 to 6 ft.	.15	.90	7.00	50.00					

Silver-Leaved Poplar—Known also as "Silver Maple." This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cordwood faster than a cottonwood.

	Each	10		Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.50
5 to 6 ft.	.35	2.75	3 to 4 ft.	.20	1.50

QUAKING ASP

Quaking Asp—This beautiful tree belongs to the poplar family and is one of the hardiest and longest lived of them. It is found growing wild in almost all of the northern states and into Canada. It derives its name from the fact that at all times, whether or not the wind is blowing, the leaves on the trees have quite a violent trembling motion. This is caused by the extremely long, thin stems. It is always moving. 3 to 4 feet, each, 20c; 4 to 5 ft., each, 30c.

Ptelia Trifoliata—This is a hardy, low growing tree, about same as Mountain Ash, but is harder and more ornamental, if we except the red berries in fall and winter. Leaves arranged in triplets, as its name implies, and all admire their beautiful varnished sheen.

	Each	10	50		Each	10	50
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$7.00	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$9.00

Sycamore, American—Broad, spreading round top, massive and picturesque, often 100 feet high: very effective in winter, when the branches show as white as the birch, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. Hardy south of Yankton. 6 to 8 ft., each, 60c.

WILLOW

Willow, Diamond—Very valuable for fence posts, growing rapidly, produces posts that will keep in the ground for years. You should plant a good grove of them. The richer the ground the more rapidly they will produce the posts, but they do well even on high and dry ground.

Willow, White or Fence Willow—This is the large tree that was used so many years for hedges around farms; it does best on low places.

Willow, Laurel Leaf—This is a beautiful, medium tree with glossy, leathery foliage; an exceptionally good ornamental tree as well as useful for windbreaks, firewood, etc.

Russian Golden Willow—A very beautiful rapid grower, does as well on high ground as any of the willows. In habit it is much like the White or Fence Willow, but grows faster. A half-acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep a large family in fuel.



A Spot in the Park at the Evergreen Nursery

American Golden Willow—Much the same as the above. I can see but little difference in their relative values. The twigs of the Russian variety turn red in winter, while the American remains yellow. The former grows more upright.

PRICE LIST—WILLOWS

	Each	10	100	1,000
Diamond, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	\$0.45	\$4.00
Diamond, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.35	3.00
Gray (same price as Diamond).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White or fence, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	5.00	.....
White or fence, 4 to 5 ft.....	.08	.65	4.00	.....
White or fence, 3 to 4 ft.....	.05	.40	.....	.....
White or fence, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	3.00	22.00
Rus. Golden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Rus. Golden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	7.00	.....
Rus. Golden, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Am. Golden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Am. Golden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Am. Golden, 3 to 4 ft.....	.....	.75	5.25	25.00
Am. Golden, 2 to 3 ft.....	.05	.30	2.75	20.00
Am. Golden, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Laurel Leaf, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.40	3.00	.....
Laurel Leaf, 3 to 4 ft.....	.10	.60	5.00	.....
Laurel Leaf, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.30	2.00	.....
Thorn Apple, 18 to 24 in.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....

CUTTINGS

A great many varieties of trees and plants can be propagated from cuttings more readily than any other way and for a less expense. Cuttings of all kinds should be planted as soon as received and we do not advise the shoving of them into the ground as is ordinarily practiced; they will be more or less calloused when you receive them and the shoving of them into the ground destroys this callous and kills the cutting. If you have a quantity of them the best way is to plow a deep furrow, put them against the overturned furrow where the horses will not step on them as you come with the next, and throw a furrow against them, tramping them carefully after planting. The way practiced in the nurseries and where you want to do it just right is with the dibble, making a hole in the ground the length of the cutting, dropping the cutting into it and pressing the dirt firmly around it. If these directions are followed you will have almost perfect success.

	Per 100	1,000		Per 100	1,000
Artemesia, Russian.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	Golden Willow, Am.....	\$0.40	\$2.25
Cottonwood.....	.35	2.00	Russian Golden.....	.40	2.25
Carolina Poplar.....	.50	2.75	White Willow.....	.40	2.25
Norway Poplar.....	.50	2.75	Diamond Willow.....	.40	2.25
Canadian Poplar.....	.50	3.90	Gray Willow.....	.40	2.25
Am. Laurel Leaf Willow.....	.45	2.75			

ROOT GRAFTS—APPLE AND PLUM

These are scions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord ready to plant. Apples should give from 75 to 95 per cent stand. Apple root grafts are put up in bunches of 50 each and bunches will not be broken. No order for root grafts will be booked after April 1st, and they will be shipped as early in April as possible without regard to other stock ordered. Small lots will go by parcel post, and they should be planted immediately on receipt of the grafts. They should be planted with a dibble as per instructions for cuttings. Price, Apples and Crabs on Apple and Crab Roots, 50, \$1.75; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$16.00.

Plum Root Graft—Our process of putting up the plums has given us for a number of years practically as good stand as with the apples. These are all grafted on the American Plum root and we can furnish them in any variety. Per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.00.

Prof. Hansen Plums, any variety, 25 for \$3.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100, \$10.00.

Dear Sirs: You will find under separate cover a Bugless Potato weighing 1½ pounds, raised from the potatoes bought of you last spring. They sure were nice and bugless. I hope this is the largest.

Brownlee, Neb., October 25, 1916.

FRANK CHALOD, JR.



WEeping TREES

The most ornamental of any of the trees. Can be used in places where it is impossible to use the larger, erect growing kind, and for effective landscape work you must always use something in this line.

Weeping Mulberry Trees—Will stand where not exposed to heavy winds; is a most beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendant sweeping the ground. This is specially valuable to plant on lawns where you do not wish to obstruct the view from the windows to the streets or roads. It produces an umbrella-shaped head, never growing above eight or ten feet high, and spreading out in beautiful, glossy dark green leaves and purple fruit, makes one of the most sought-after of all the weeping trees. **Each, \$1.00; headed, about 6 ft. high.**

Birch, Cutleaf Weeping—One of the most elegant of all the weeping or pendulous trees; its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. This is absolutely hardy. **Price, 5-6 ft., 85c; 6-8 ft., \$1.00 each.**

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that the compact, roof-like head is formed; leaves are large, glossy, dark green; a strong, vigorous grower. The only Weeping Elm that is hardy in the north. **\$1.15 each.**

Mountain Ash, Weeping—With its large, irregular limbs reaching to the ground, the trees covered with their clusters of red berries, making it one of the very beautiful trees. **Each, \$1.00.**

Maple, Weir's Cutleaf Weeping—A Silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful desiccated foliage; of rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping. **4-5 ft., 50c; 5-6 ft., 60c; 6-8 ft., 70c each.**

NIOBA WEeping WILLOW

This is the grandest, hardiest, and best of all of the weeping trees. It is a very rapid grower and will grow on almost any quality ground. We are showing here photograph of a tree in the William Edmunds ground at Yankton. This tree has been planted about five years and with the lightest breeze the whole tree is in motion. The bark of the tree is golden yellow, the underside of the leaves silvery, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. The new shoots often grow to a length of six or eight feet and would not be half as large around as an ordinary lead pencil. This is a specially valuable tree for hedges, single specimen and cemeteries. The price is so low that you can afford to buy lots of them. **3-4 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 4-5 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$2.75; 5-6 ft., each, 45c; 10, \$3.75; 6-8 ft., each, 55c; 10, \$4.50; 8-10 ft., each, 75c; 10, \$6.75.**

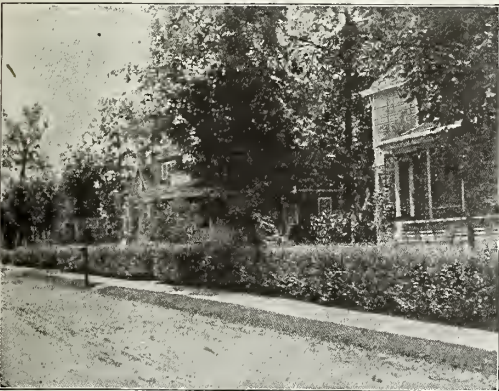
Weeping Siberian Pea Tree (Carigana)—This new weeping tree is the hardiest of all weepers; as beautiful as the Weeping Mulberry, and will grow as far north as the regular Siberian Pea Tree. **Each, \$2.00.**

THIS IS THANKSGIVING DAY, and I have just passed out to a few of my friends here in town, including good Doctor Mead, of the State Hospital, the last of my HONEYDEW Muskmelons. I could have kept them for two or three weeks more, but I wanted them for Thanksgiving Day, so I kept them in a warm place and ripened them perfectly.

Did any of you fellows ever eat a Muskmelon on Thanksgiving Day—one that is just a little bit better than you have ever eaten before, as sweet as honey, flesh an inch to an inch and a half thick, and only just a paper rind, pure white, at the outer edge that you could not eat? The flesh is the most beautiful emerald green. Long live the HONEYDEW!

HEDGE PLANTS

The demand for hedge plants increases rapidly in all communities, especially in the older communities where they have disposed of the various kinds of fences surrounding and dividing one party's holdings from another. Hedges in the rear of town lots, along the alley, are being planted more and more as their beauty and utility become known. There are a number of plants valuable for this purpose and we list for this purpose specially and for low-growing hedges in town and around home places in the country where they do not wish the hedge to grow too high, the **Buckthorn**, the **Barberry**, and the **Tree Honeysuckle**. These are all hardy, and stand trimming better than any other hedge plant, and all of them produce flowers and berries which are very ornamental. The **Buckthorn** with its ebony black berries in the fall, the **Barberry** with its bright red clusters of berries, and the **Honeysuckle** with its thousands of pink and white blossoms in the summer, make it well worth while to live.



The **Lilacs** in the purple and white are also good for hedge purposes, but do not stand the trimming as the other plants do, but are used a great deal for hedge purposes. The **Lilac** is too well known and its value too well known to need description here.

A Hedge

either as a division between two properties, as a cover for objectionable spots, along the alley, or in front of the home, adds the finished appearance to landscape work. A place properly landscaped is a joy to its owner and the public in general.

Buckthorn Hedge

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	.....	.....	\$2.50
12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	3.75
18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	5.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.....	\$1.00	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	1.50	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.75	.....

Barberry Thunbergia — Perfectly hardy. Will make a dense hedge from 3 to 4 feet high, which will always remain symmetrical without any pruning. Bears large, nearly round, crimson berries, which remain on plants all winter. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn.

Barberry (Common)—A perfectly hardy shrub, 4 to 6 feet. Bears early and profusely. Fruit shape of a grain of wheat, but two to four times as large. Bright crimson.

"Where the tangled Barberry bushes Hang their tufts of crimson berries Over stone walls gray with mosses."



	Each	10	100
Barberry, purple leaf, 2-3 ft....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$11.00
Barberry Common, green, 2-3 ft. .	.15	1.25	11.00
Barberry Thunbergia, 12-18 in. .	.15	1.25	10.00
Barberry Thunbergia, 18-24 in. .	.18	1.50	12.00

	Each	10	100
Dwarf Barberry, Thunbergia			
Honeysuckle tree, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	.....
Honeysuckle tree, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....
Lilac, purple, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....
Lilac, white, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....

POLISH PRIVET

An absolutely hardy hedge plant. The Privet makes the most beautiful of any of the hedges, but the California and Amoor River varieties have not been hardy. We have a limited supply of the Polish Privet to offer for this spring's trade; another year will have a good supply of them. Each, 25c.

CARAGANA OR SIBERIAN PEA TREES

A very hardy, beautiful hedge plant. Producing very large quantities of fragrant yellow flowers in racemes very early in the spring. These are followed by large seed pods which are rather ornamental through the summer. Color of the bark is a dark green, leaves silvery and dark green. A very beautiful hedge or for single specimen. See prices, page 128.



A DAKOTA HOME SCENE

Koster Blue Spruce in foreground. Well-kept trees and lawn in background

EVERGREENS FOR THE DAKOTAS

In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, and a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine Trees that have stood for the last thirty years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow in Dakota, they will not even believe what they have seen for thirty years. The facts are an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, and is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

Here, at Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the Northwest, and have planted many thousands of them at our nurseries. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. In buying evergreens do not buy one or half a dozen unless you have room for no more; buy them by the hundreds and thousands; they are the cheapest and best windbreak, shutting out the winter winds as no other trees will. They are cheap, will cost you but a few dollars for enough to enclose your feeding yards and buildings.

Warranted Evergreens, Balled and Burlapped or in Basket

We shall, later in winter, or early spring, take up with the earth on the roots, basket or ball and burlap a lot of evergreens of different kinds and sizes.

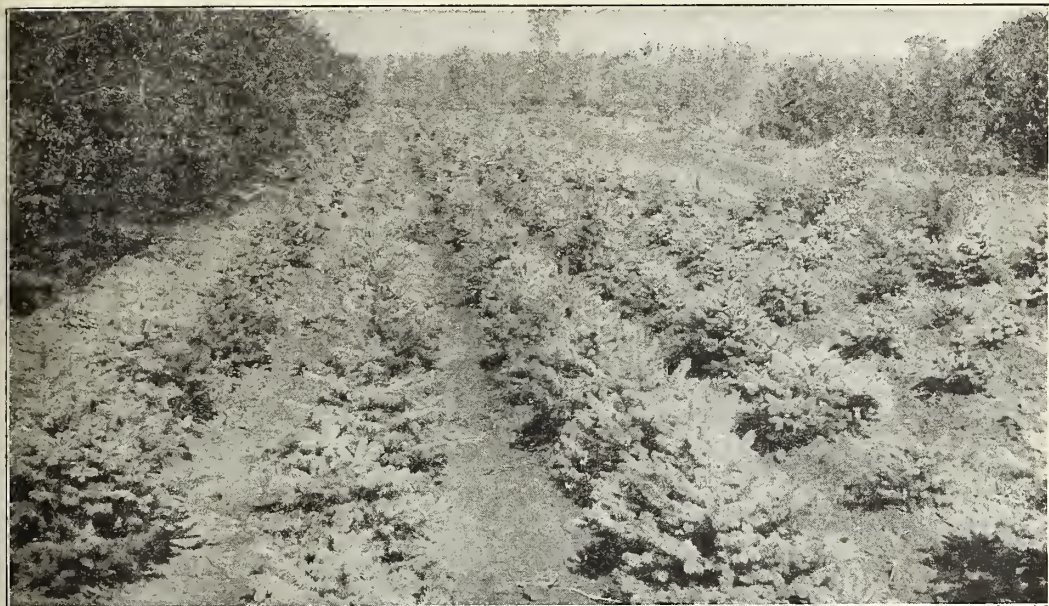
It is a good deal of work to handle these and prices must necessarily be a little high, but they are sure growers. We warrant them, and if one fails and we are notified any time during the month of July, 1917, we will refund money paid for tree and freights or replace free.

Write for special prices on lots of 100 or more, balled and burlapped.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens Kosteriana*)—A variety of grafted Blue Spruce that is widely known and admired for its beautiful symmetrical form and bright steely blue color, which changes to a dazzling silver when exposed to the sunlight.

	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
Koster's Blue, 12 to 15 in.....	\$2.00	\$19.00	Blue Spruce, green, 24 to 30 in.....	\$1.75	\$17.00
Koster's Blue, 18 to 24 in.....	3.00	29.00	Blue Spruce, green, 30 to 36 in.....	2.00	19.00
Koster's Blue, 2 to 2½ feet.....	4.50	39.00	Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00
Koster's Blue, 2½ to 3 feet.....	5.00	49.00	Black Hills Spruce, 24 to 30 in.....	1.20	.....
Koster's Blue, 3 to 3½ feet.....	7.00	.....	Black Hills Spruce, 30 to 36 in.....	1.50	.....
Koster's Blue, 3½ to 4 feet.....	9.00	.....	Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 16 to 20 in.	2.00	18.00	Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 20 to 24 in.	3.00	27.00	Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	.....
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 24 to 30 in.	3.50	30.00	Bull Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	9.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 30 to 36 in.	4.00	35.00	Bull Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.50
Blue Spruce, green, 10 to 20 in.....	1.00	9.00	Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., hardy....	1.00	7.50
Blue Spruce, green, 20 to 24 in.....	1.50	15.00	Douglas Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00

If evergreens are wanted balled and burlapped, not warranted, add 20c per tree up to 18 in., 25c per tree from 18 to 30 in., 30c per tree from 30 to 36 in., 35c per tree from 3 to 4 ft. to the following listed trees.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE AT OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY

Colorado Blue Spruce—Out in the high places in Colorado where the soil is not as good as it might be, where the summers are very hot and the winters very cold, grows a sturdy evergreen known as the **Colorado Blue Spruce**. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of any or all of the evergreens and has come into use surprisingly rapidly in the last few years for ornamental purposes. They have adapted themselves to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth. The trees vary in color from **light green** to **beautiful blues**, the price varying with the color—the light green ones the cheapest and the brightest blue the highest price. We are showing a photograph here of thousands of them at our Evergreen Nursery.

Blue Spruce (P. Pungens) unassorted, colors as they run: Transplanted 2 to 5 times.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.....		\$0.85	\$ 4.50	20 to 24 in.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	....
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.20	1.50	12.00	24 to 30 in.....	.75	6.50	....
12 to 16 in.....	.30	2.25	18.00	30 to 36 in.....	.85	7.50	....
16 to 20 in.....	.35	3.00	25.00	3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	11.00	....

The above list is for green specimens or as they run if under 12 inches.

Blue Select Specimens—About 5 to 7 per cent of the Pungens will be blue, more or less. Their value depends on their color, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3 ft. tree is worth from \$1.00 plain to \$5.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5 ft. tree sell for \$25.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size and we will make the selection and give you full value for your money.

BULL PINE or PINUS PONDEROSA

This is the genuine Black Hills Pine. It requires little moisture. Will thrive in high dry places. Hardy way up in Canada, where it is extensively planted.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.15	\$1.10	\$10.00	20 to 24 in.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
12 to 16 in.....	.20	1.50	12.50	24 to 30 in.....	.35	3.00	25.00
16 to 20 in.....	.19	1.50	13.50				

JACK PINE (Pinus Banksiana)

A very rapid grower and very hardy. Will thrive in poor or sandy soil. Very desirable as a wind break.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.15	\$1.10	\$ 8.00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
12 to 18 in.....	.20	1.50	10.50	3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	25.00
18 to 24 in.....	.25	2.00	16.00				

Columbia, S. D., January 8, 1916.

Yours of January 6th received and in reply will state that I planted 500 kernels of the North Dakota White Dent and 491 grew, which I consider is remarkable.

OREW COULEY.



Black Hills Spruce at Coleridge, Neb., Cemetery

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Canadensis)

Dark green, **Perfectly Hardy**, very compact, the best for general planting. It is superior to any as a windbreak. Easily transplanted. A native of western South Dakota.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	\$60.00	20 to 24 in.....	\$0.40	\$3.25	\$27.00
8 to 12 in.....	.20	1.50	12.00	.....	24 to 30 in.....	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 16 in.....	.25	2.00	18.00	.....	30 to 36 in.....	.70	6.00	50.00
16 to 20 in.....	.30	2.50	22.00	.....	3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.00	....

Write for special prices on lots of 100 or more balled and burlapped.

SCOTCH PINE (Pinus Sylvestris)

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in., trans.....			\$ 3.50	2 to 3 ft., trans.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
12 to 18 in., trans.....	\$0.15	\$1.35	12.00	3 to 4 ft., trans.....	.35	3.00	22.00
18 to 24 in., trans.....	.20	1.70	16.00	4 to 5 ft., trans.....	.60	5.00	40.00

For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is very satisfactory for groves and windbreaks. Above are good sizes to plant in large quantities. Remember, all the foregoing Evergreens are transplanted from one to three times, and the large Blue Spruce are four times.

The Scotch and Austrian Pine are identical for all practical purposes.

Red Cedar—This produces a "cedar apple" that develops a rust which divides its life history between this tree and the common apple and is destructive to the latter. It is not hardier than the Jack Pine, Blue or Black Hills Spruce, and not so fast a grower as the Jack Pine. We will get it for those who want it, but don't keep it.

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREENS

	Each	10		Each	10
Balsam Fir, 12 to 18 in. (not hardy in the north).....	\$0.25	\$2.00	Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
			Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	.45	4.00
Seedling Evergreen —These are trees one and two years old, not transplanted, and will in most cases require shading the first year or two. These will not be replaced for less than full price if they fail to grow.					
	100	1,000		100	1,000
Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 in.....	\$2.00	\$18.00	Scotch Pine, 6 to 10 in.....	\$2.25	\$16.00
Jack Pine, 6 to 8 in.....	2.00	15.00	Black Hills Spruce, 6 to 8 in.....	2.50	20.00
Ponderosa or Bull, 4 to 8 in.....	2.00	16.00			

Add 12c per 100 for Parcel Post.

EVERGREEN ROOTS MUDDIED

All Evergreens purchased from us other than those planted in baskets, or balled and burlapped, will be muddied thoroughly just as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition, the roots all covered with a thin coating of soil.

A Barberry *Thunbergii* Hedge

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

Flowering Almond (*Amygdalus*)—Two to four feet high, of branching habit, blossoms in very early spring with double rose pink and white flowers in great profusion. Pink and white same price. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Bechtel's Dbl. Fl. Crab (*Pyrus Angustifolia*)—A sport of the wild crab of Iowa and is a young and free bloomer of double apple fragrant flowers like small roses. Too much cannot be said in its praise. 3 to 4 feet, each, 40c; 5 for \$1.75.

BARBERRY—BERBERIS

A family of shrubs having rough, thorny branches; very valuable, planted in masses for the brightly colored fruit and the varied autumn foliage.

Green Barberry (*Berberis Vulgaris*)—Tall growing shrub, having very dark green foliage and bright scarlet berries, which hang on all winter. 18 to 24 in., each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Purple Barberry (*Berberis Purpurea*)—A type resembling the above, except that it has purple leaves, which makes it of value to give contrast. Very good in landscape work. Same price as green.

Thunberg's Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season and is particularly beautiful in the fall and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. 8 to 12 in. seedling, each, 10c; 10, 50c; 50, \$2.50. 12 to 18 in. transplanted, each, 13c; 10, \$1.00; 50, \$4.65. 18 to 24 in., heavy, each, 20c; 10, \$1.80; 50, \$8.50.

Calicanthus or Virginia Allspice—Well known for its fragrant blossoms. Each, 30c.

Crandall's Currant—A yellow flowering currant having black berries. Each, 20c.

Yellow Currant (*Ribes Aureum*)—Medium sized shrub having light green leaves and large yellow flowers; dark brown berries. 2-year, each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Mt. Currant (*Ribes Alpinum*)—Valuable for its dwarf habit; small greenish yellow blossoms; whitish branches; red berries. 2-year, each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

DEUTZIA

Valuable shrubs of different heights but having the same habit of bloom, a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing.

Gracilis—Dwarf growing, dense bushy, its drooping branches wreathed in pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots.

Pride of Rochester—Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May before the others. Flowers large and free, double white. 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; \$1.60 per 5.

DOGWOOD—CORNUS

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark a dark red in winter; bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. Same price as Siberian.

Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus Siberica Alba*)—An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white in flat topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white. 18 to 24 in., each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

ELDERS

American Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*)—Six to ten feet, upright growth, the stems filled with white pith; foliage bright green; blossoms in June and July with delicate white flowers in dense masses, which are followed by the edible Elderberry, much prized for wine and pastry. An ornamental plant at all seasons.

Cut Leaf Elder (*Sambucus Nigra Laciniata*)—Eight to ten feet high, with foliage in almost fern-like sprays; semi-drooping habit.

Golden Elder (*Sambucus Aurea*)—A very striking shrub, eight to ten feet high; similar to the American Elder, only that the foliage is a very bright yellow. Can be trimmed to a small compact shrub.

Price of the three above varieties: 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c, 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c, 10 for \$2.50.



Japanese Snowball—A Grand Plant

FORSYTHIA

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

Viridissima—Twisted flowers, a little the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

Suspensa—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

Fortunei—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth. All Forsythia 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

Albert's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Alberti)—A new dwarf half weeping shrub from Siberia, pinkish blue blossoms; very fragrant; fall berries. 2-year, each, 10c; 10, 90c.

Morrow's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morrowi)—A medium sized honeysuckle having widespread branches; leaves a downy gray underneath; flowers white changing to yellow; berries bright red, 2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80; 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c, 10 for \$2.20.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarico)—Eight to ten feet high with numerous upright branches; foliage bright green; blossoms in late spring with white or pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, which are its chief charm, and lasts until the fall. 2 to 3 ft., 15c each, \$1.25 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—This familiar old shrub is one of the most prominent factors during August and September in brightening up the lawn and shrubbery groups. Single specimens, if planted in rich soil and severely pruned every spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, stocky clumps of compact form, and are wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive white plumes. Large beds kept at a uniform development are extremely showy; first snowy white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green. Hardy. 18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10. Mail size, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

LILACS

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 ft. high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes. 2 to 3 ft., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Common White—Same as Purple, except has pure white blossoms. Same price as Purple.

Persian Purple Lilac—Six to 8 feet high with slender upright branches; foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 30c each, \$2.75 per 10.

Persian White Lilac—Same as above with white flowers. Same price as Persian Purple.

Following six varieties, grafted, 2 to 3 ft., each, 40c, \$1.80 per 5.

Chas. X—Loose trusses; single flowers of reddish purple. A fast grower, with large shining leaves.

Japan Lilac—A tree growing to 30 feet in height. Foliage dark and leathery; blossoms in June and July with snow-white plumes 18 to 20 inches long. Makes a striking specimen.

Mad. Lemoine—Double pure white; extra large clusters.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac)—Blossoms late in June, with large panicles of lilac-purple flowers. Grows upright, 8 to 10 feet high, with stout branches and broad, dark leaves.

S. Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac)—Grows 10 to 12 feet high; immense reddish-purple panicles in May.

President Carnot—Double pale blue with white center.

PURPLE FRINGE

A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large leaves overhanging in midsummer by cloud-like masses of light mist-like flowers, having appearance of smoke at a distance. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.

Quince, Japanese (Cydonia Japonica)—See fruits.

Russian Olive (Eleagnus Angustifolia)—See forest and shade trees.

Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens)—See forest and shade trees.

SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM

Viburnum Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—Erect, compact, growing 6 to 8 feet, with purple tinted foliage, a solid mass of white in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40c, \$3.50 per 10.

Common Snowball (Viburnum Sterilis)—Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 ft. Is filled with white balls of bloom in the last part of May. 2 to 3 ft., 25c, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$1.50 per 5.

High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus)—Eight to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and persists on bare branches into the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Viburnum Lantana—Ten to 15 feet. Beautiful wrinkled, Lantana-like leaves; white flowered in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.



Spirea Van Houttii, or Bridal Wreath

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. 12 to 18 in., 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland)—A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Billardi—Five to 7 feet high, upright with spikes of rich pink flowers from July on. 2 or 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Spiraea Bumalda—Dwarf variety having rosy blossoms and cut leaves of bright green mottled with yellow at times. A decidedly valuable landscape shrub for grouping in front of high shrub massings. 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Golden Spirea (Spirea Aurea)—A rapid growing variety, 8 to 10 feet high, with masses of snowy white flowers, drooping the branches with their weight; young foliage bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Spiraea Collosa Alba—Dwarf; white blossom variety; blooms all summer. 2 years mailing size, 5c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Spiraea Collosa Rubra—Dwarf; rosy red blossoms; slightly purplish leaves when young. Same price as above.

Prunifolia—4 to 5 ft. high; flowers white and very double, foliage rich brown in autumn; partly hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Sorbifolia (Ash Leaved Spirea)—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.



Snowball. The Old-Fashioned Kind

Spiraea Thunbergii—A very graceful medium sized bush with small feathery green leaves; pure white flowers. Mailing size, 15c each; \$1.20 per 10.

Spirea Van Houttii—Few shrubs retain their attractive foliage throughout the year as well as this sort; in spring or about Memorial Day, a hedge of the Van Houttii is a perfect fountain of pure white bloom. This is one of the best if not the best of the Spireas; perfectly hardy. 18 to 24 in., 20c each; 5 for 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$2.75 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., strong, 50c each; 5 for \$2.25.

SYRINGA

Syringa or Mock Orange (*P. Coronarius*)—Hardy free flowering shrub with showy, fragrant white flowers; grows 8 to 10 ft. high. One of the most popular shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$1.50 per 5.

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius Aurea*)—Valuable for landscape effects on account of its yellow foliage and dwarf habit. Very free flowering. 3 to 4 ft., each, 10c; \$1.80 per 5.

SUMAC

Cut Leaved—A beautiful low variety, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. 18 to 24 in., each, 35c; 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Sumac (*Rhus Trilobata*)—A low or medium-sized shrub. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit, with its bright foliage in autumn, make it quite desirable. Each 2 to 3 ft., 20c.

SNOWBERRY

2 to 3 ft., 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos Racemosus*)—A valuable medium-sized shrub branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall.

Coral Berry or Indian Berry (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*)—Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups.

WAHOO OR FIRE BUSH (*Euonymus Americana*)

A very ornamental and showy small tree, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till mid-winter; berries rose colored. 2 to 3 ft., 20c each; 90c per 5; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; \$1.10 per 5.

Weigela—Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn. Hardy with winter covering. 18 to 24 in., 20c each; \$1.00 per 6.

HYDRANGEA

One of the most beautiful sights at the nursery. Acres of them in full bloom. When the flowers first open they are great plumes of waving green, changing to creamy white, then white and later to bluish pink—opening in mid-summer, lasting until killed by freezing weather. Small plants with only three or four branches will produce as many immense plumes of flowers measuring often eight inches through and ten to twelve inches long. Perfectly hardy, grow and bloom anywhere. Beautiful as single specimens, growing to a height of 6 feet, or in beds or clusters in landscape work.

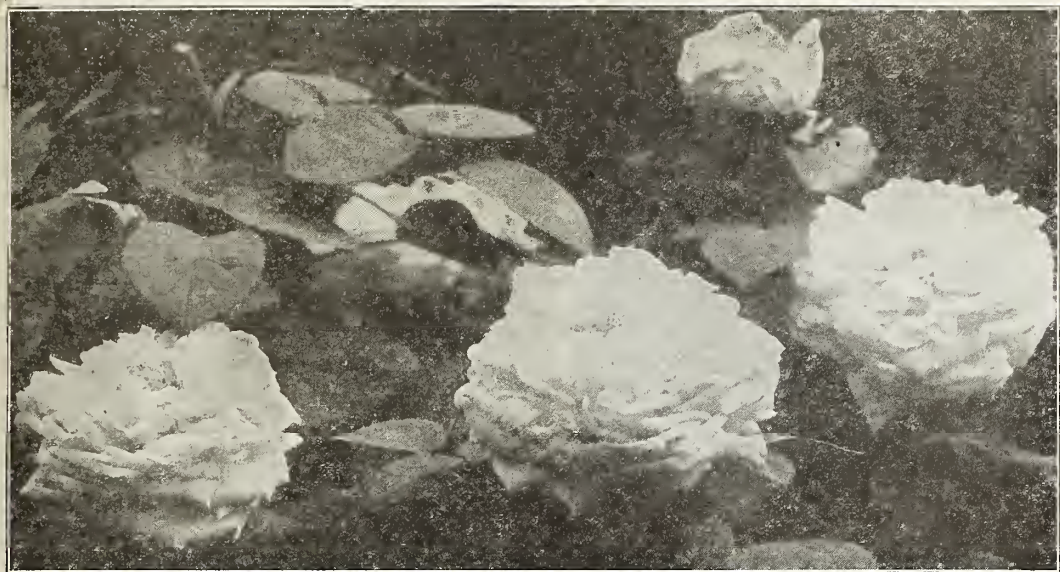
18 to 24 in., 25c each, 10 for \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, 10 for \$2.50; mailing size, 15c each, 10 for \$1.25.



The Beautiful Hydrangea. Used Largely in Landscape Work

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE CATALOG

We have two of these, one printed at the University of Illinois. This is a very large book, with beautiful illustrations, and it is called the *Prairie Spirit*. It is well named. It deals entirely with the western or prairie country. This book we would be glad to send free if it was not for the fact that we cannot secure more of them, and our supply is reduced to below one thousand copies. With every order of nursery stock of \$2.00 or more we will be pleased, if you ask for it, to send you the *Prairie Spirit*. The other special landscape catalog is a small one of only eight pages, but with some beautiful illustrations. This we are pleased to send you free of charge on request.



Frau Carl Druschki, The Best White

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

30c each; \$1.60 per 6; \$3.00 per doz.

ALL ROSES OFFERED BY US ARE 2-YEAR, EXTRA HEAVY

American Beauty—Probably the widest known and most prized cut flower among all American Roses. Deep pink approaching crimson, of exquisite form and fragrance, and large size.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, very large and broad flowers.

Catherine Zeimet—Double blossom; pearl white flowering.

Clio—Flowers large, flesh color, shaded in center with rosy pink; very beautiful.

Frau Karl Druschki—Flowers are very large; beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced. Blooms until frost.

General Jacqueminot—Holds first place among dark red roses.

Gruss an Teplitz—Intense depth and richness of color; velvety crimson-red.

Mad. Caroline Testout—An old favorite; cherry red, edged silvery rose.

Mad. Chas. Wood—Cherry red, very fine.

Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant and blooms until frost.

Mrs. John Laing—A favorite with satiny flowers of soft clear pink.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. A very prolific bloomer, and flowers are of excellent form and size.

Paul Neyron—One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color is bright ruddy pink.



Gen. Jacqueminot

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, very fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan, H. P.—Dark crimson shading to black; largest dark rose; very fragrant.

Baby Rambler—The original dwarf form of Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its bloom makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding, and as an edging to borders of Shrubs, Roses or Perennials, it has no equal. They are a solid mass of blossoms from June until freezing. We have the following four varieties to offer:

Crimson Baby Rambler—The very best bedding rose in existence. It may be called a perpetual blooming dwarf Crimson Rambler. The bush is vigorous, hardy, about 12 inches in height, and on our place every plant was in bloom every day of the summer and fall. Sometimes as high as 120 flowers have been counted on a single panicle.

Annie Miller—Everblooming; large clusters, white blossoms.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush—Blooms summer and winter; pale pink flowers. Is a fine out door plant.

Jessie—Richmond red; does not fade; makes fine pot plant.

Baby Ramblers—30c each; \$1.25 per 5; \$2.00 per 10. All 2 year strong.

Erna Teschendorf—The most vivid crimson of any Polyantha Rose, easily the best all-red Baby Rambler yet produced. One extra valuable quality in which it excels is that it never loses color under the hot sun. Flowers large, fully double, and borne profusely the entire season.

MOSS ROSES

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded by a mossy fringe and crest; exquisitely fragrant.



Baby Rambler

RUGOSA—HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hardest of all roses, will stand the winter in any point, in South Dakota or North Dakota, without winter protection. Blooms continuously from early in the summer till the ground freezes in the fall; will freeze up each season with an immense number of buds and blossoms. To get best results, and the most flowers, cut flowers from them liberally as soon as in bloom. Plant these in quantities for borders, in beds, and for specimen plants.

Hansa Rugosa. Flowers crimson; very fine.

Blanc Cowbert. Rugosa semi-double blossoms, paper white, with oblong pointed buds.

Courad Ferdinand Meyer. An everblooming double rose of the Rugosa family, having a double clear pink blossom; very fragrant.

Two-Year Heavy, each, 50c; 5 for \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Manda's Triumph—Pure white, many double. Will produce in cluster of from ten to twelve on small side-shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. **Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.**

Mad. Plantier (Hybrid China)—One of the most satisfactory roses for cemetery or yard planting. Blooms in the middle of June, when its large clusters of purest white flowers form a perfect mound of white. **Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.**

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double; bright yellow; showy, hardy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color. **Each, 30c; \$1.35 per 5.**

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; semi-double; very fine; hardy. **Two-Year Heavy, each, 30c; \$1.35 per 5.**

TREE ROSES

The tree roses are grafted on hardy stalks about four feet, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose borders.

In this shape we have the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Crimson and Baby Rambler. These will bloom the first year. **Each, \$1.00; \$4.50 per 5.**



FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD (See Inside Back Cover)

CLIMBING ROSES

Two year heavy; 25c each; \$1.10 per 5; \$2.50 per doz.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large, pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD

A few years ago when the Crimson Rambler, the hardy, beautiful, red, climbing rose, was introduced it went over the country like wildfire. Nearly everyone bought a crimson Rambler and planted it about the house. Millions of them are growing in the United States today and producing thousands and thousands of flowers each. During their blooming period, which lasts two or three weeks, they are a mass of crimson flame. The Flower of Fairfield is equally as beautiful, is just as good climber as the Crimson Rambler, but is a perpetual rose, blooming all summer. We show a colored picture of this on the inside of the back cover. We are also showing there the photograph, reproduced, of the State Capitol of South Dakota, showing the lawn around this capitol grown from our seed. This seed we call the Capitol Lawn Mixture, and will produce beautiful lawns anywhere. This beautiful lawn with the background of the Flower of Fairfield Rose and your porch behind that makes a beautiful, enjoyable picture. **35c each; \$1.60 per 5.**

Dorothy Perkins—Clear shell-pink, with flowers borne in clusters; full and double. This is, without question, one of the very finest of all climbing roses.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flowers; blooms in clusters. Fine and a rapid grower.

Veilchenblau—(The Blue Rambler.) This grand new Rose is past the novelty stage, and is commonly accepted as a truly blue Rose. Its flowers are somewhat larger than Crimson Rambler, but otherwise it closely follows the type, and is very attractive with its shiny green foliage and the steely blue of its flowers.

Yellow Rambler—Light canary shade; clusters smaller, individual flowers larger than Crimson.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as Dorothy Perkins, but pure white; best white climber.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY

A very rapid growing climbing rose, producing immense red flowers continuously through the summer. This is semi-hardy and should be taken down from the trellis and covered lightly each winter. **Each, 50c.**

CLIMBING VINES

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy)
—A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only *Ampelopsis* that is hardy and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is a fast grower. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

— **Ampelopsis Veitchi**—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper)
—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. Very hardy. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Trumpet Vine (*Radicans*)—A robust, woody vine, twining with numerous roots along its stems; its orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Each 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Bittersweet (*Calustrus Standens*)—Handsome, glossy foliage in large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruit retained all winter; its graceful sprays of berries making winter house decorations. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

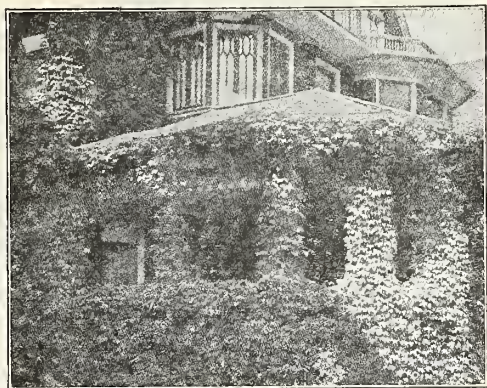
Honeysuckle (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)—These are very hardy, producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers, heavy glossy leaves, makes them one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Honeysuckle (*Halleana*)—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This is the variety most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

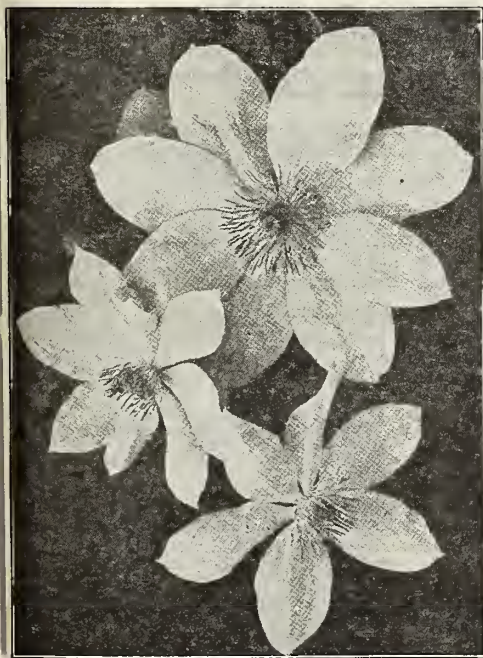
Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Siphon*)—Splendid for archways or verandas. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)—Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Lyceum Chinese (Chinese Matrimony Vine)—A general utility hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle to growth and flourish everywhere. Every new shoot produces handsome purple flowers and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries, nearly an inch long. Ea., 25c.



Ampelopsis



Clematis Henryi

Cinnamon Vine—A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. See Bulbs and Tubers. Each, 10c; 10, \$1.00.

Clematis—Very few people are aware of the wonderful beauty of these wonderful climbing plants and the exquisite fragrance of some of them. Some of the large flowering varieties like the **Henryi** (creamy white), **Jackmanii** (violet purple), **Madam Ed Andre** (crimson red), often measure four inches across, and plants three or four years old will cover the entire side of a house and the foliage will be entirely hidden by a rich mass of beautiful flowers. The smaller varieties like **Coccinea** (coral red) and **Paniculata** (white), are extremely rapid climbers and profuse bloomers. Price of the large flowering kinds, 50c each. The smaller flowering varieties, 25c each; all extra strong plants.

Beta Grape—A rapid grower, is very popular for covering walls, summer houses and porches. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

HARDY PERENNIALS

The Early Achillea—Height, 2 ft.; one of the very best white flowered border plants, resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Canadensis (Columbine)—Blooms from June to August. Height 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong grower and free bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location. Strong, 20c.

A. Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blooms from May to July. Height 12 to 18 inches. Color pure blue. Flowers are large and composed of five petals of bright violet-blue, with a pure white corolla. They are borne on slender stems, and sway and nod in the gentlest breeze. Used for cut-flowers and suited to almost any location. 25c each; 6 for \$1.25.

Boltonia Asteroides (False Chamomile)—Bushy plants, 5 feet high, with Aster-like flowers. 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

Bleeding Heart—Blooms May to June. Height 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart shaped. A well-known hardy perennial, producing its flowers freely in spring and early summer in graceful, drooping racemes, sometimes a foot in length. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

Campanula Media—The well-known "Canterbury Bells." These are among the most attractive of all the garden flowers. Bloom in July; height 2 to 3 feet. Each, 20c; \$1.75 per 10.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—The perfected strain of a long popular hardy plant. Flowers are rich golden yellow, borne in great profusion nearly the entire summer. 15c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Shasta Daisy—A rigorously selected mixture of Burbank's new sorts, giving us different forms and much larger flowers, ranging in shape from fully double to single; and in color, from pure white to pale lemon yellow. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per 10.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)—Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June till frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme. Each, 20c.

Dianthus Barbatus. (Sweet William.)—Great richness and variety of coloring; beautifully marked. Single flowers in crimson, white and pink. Each, 15c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Delphinium Belladonna—A magnificent new sort, unrivaled for continuance of bloom, with large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue. July till frost. 15c; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chinensis—Fine stem and deeply cleft foliage; flowers showing all shades of blue. 15c; \$1.50 per dozen.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Blooms July to August. Height 3 feet. Colors mixed. This old favorite is very well known and a general favorite. It gives abundance of bloom and is suited for background in plantings. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba (Blanket Flower)—Makes one of the most gorgeous and prodigal displays of all the perennials. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter on clean, 2-foot stems. A hard center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson, red and maroon. Poor soil will do, and a constant show is assured from June till frost. 25c each; \$1.25 per 100.

Golden Glow Rudbeckia—Grows 5 to 7 feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers resemble golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Hollyhocks—Blooms from June until September; height, 4 to 5 feet. They are among the most handsome and ornamental of all garden flowers. They should have slight covering in winter. We have red, pink, white, yellow and maroon. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.



Aquilegia



Shasta Daisy

Hibiscus Mosheutos—The fine, old Swamp Rose Mallow; large purplish-pink flower with large dark eye; four to five feet. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower)—Orange yellow, with a pyramidal center of darker shade. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)—Heart-lobed stars of brightest vermilion, arranged in large flat panicles. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Oriente (Oriental Poppy)—Three feet, June. A magnificent Poppy, bearing flowers often measuring six inches across; color most brilliant scarlet, with black blotches. This is one of the most striking and showy plants of the perennial border, and a garden without it is incomplete. Its glory lies in the marvelous gorgeousness and immense size of its flowers, which rear themselves on leafy stalks well above the foliage of the plant itself. Plants from pots, 15c each; \$1.00 per 8.

Princess Louise—The same as above, but has salmon pink blossoms. Same price as above.

Tritoma Pfitzerr (Red Hot Poker)—The flowers of these plants combine finished elegance with an aggressive conspicuity; their size, peculiar form and high coloring commanding attention from every viewpoint, while close inspection admits their refined beauty and utility—as cut flowers—for interior decoration. Rushlike foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long, with a single fiery cone at the top. July into September. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Yucca Filamentosa—This is a hardy evergreen plant producing long leaves; a tall stalk producing sometimes as high as 200 flowers of pure white; blooming period about June and July. Each, 25c; 10, \$1.75.



Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur

HARDY FERN

From the Black Hills of South Dakota we gather each year large quantities of hardy ferns in a number of varieties. These are specially valuable for the north and northeast sides of the house, along the north sides of fences, or where they are protected from the direct southern rays of the sun. They do well in shady, moist situation. We consider this one of the most satisfactory plants for the shady, cool places. Large Clumps, each, 30c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.20.

BULBS AND TUBERS

Iris—None of you will forget the hardy blue Iris that was used for borders from the door to the gate on each side of the walks; a bed of it planted up close to the house, and blooming the earliest of any of the flowers in the spring. There has been a wonderful change and improvement in the Iris; hundreds of colors and combinations of colors; hardly a color can be imagined today that you do not find in the Iris. The size of the flower and the plant has increased wonderfully, and this past season we had them in the nursery blooming at six inches high and some of the latest varieties standing fully five feet, and covered with immense blooms measuring five and six inches across. They are all perfectly hardy.



Gaillardia

In purchasing the H. C. Warner collection of bulbs we secured hundreds of varieties of the Iris, all of the late ones. Price, one each of ten varieties, \$1.25; one each of 25 varieties, \$2.75.

Iris Siberiaca—Hardest of all Iris, very strong, free grower, adapting themselves to any soil; producing large quantities of blue flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

German Iris—Hardy anywhere in the Dakotas.

Honorabilis—Fine, yellow uppers, with lower petals of maroon.

Mad. Cherean—Very delicate and distinct; white, edged blue.

Queen of Gypsies—Lilac, blended with pink and white.

Parkmani—Upright, pure lemon falls; white, veined purple.

Fragrans—Very free flowering; white. 10c each.

Assorted, each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.00.

JAPANESE IRIS

A number of years ago a little Japanese dropped into the office, introduced himself as a representative of a Japanese Nursery and I can vouch for it that he was a good salesman, because he sold me before he left twenty varieties of Japanese Iris, and furnished me with some good hand painted pictures of these Iris, claiming they were exact as to color, shape and size. Some of these flowers were represented as nine and ten inches across. After the plants came, we waited patiently for them to bloom, which they did the second year, and I have often thought that I would like to see that young Japanese again, as I would sure give him an order for almost anything he recommended. These Japanese Iris bloom and they are wonderful, truly wonderful. Some of them standing higher than a person's head, producing immense flowers as much as one foot across. Producing none of that disagreeable fragrance found in the other Iris and producing flowers of the most wonderful coloring. Every shade of the rainbow is represented, and they are elegant for cut flowers as they last a long time after cut, and the blooming period is three weeks after all other Iris are gone. We issue a special Iris catalog. Send for it.

Gekka-No-Nami, white, yellow centered; **Shishi-Odoni**, purple shading to lavender; **Ho-O-Jo**, raspberry shading to pink; **Sofee-No-Koi**, pale blue, white edged; **Mei-Ran**, mottled pink and white; **Hana-Aoi**, lavender and white shaded; **Uchiu**, lavender and white shaded, serrated petal; **Shippo**, purple veined with white; **Kumo-No-Isho**, wine, pale pink edged; **Kimi-No-Megumi**, pale blue, purple veined; **Kumo-No-Uve**, blackish purple, double; **Onigo-Shima**, double purple; **Shiga-No-Wia-Nami**, Alice blue shading to lavender; **Kagaribi**, cerise shaded with white; **Oyodo**, blackish purple, single. 25c each; one each of the above named (15) for \$3.50.



Lily of Valley

Lily of the Valley—The Lily of the Valley will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. Will also adapt itself to pot culture in winter; its delicate, permeating fragrance making it especially desirable. 10c each; 60c per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Or **Elephant's Ear**, very easily grown. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Should have plenty of water and good rich soil. Five to 7 feet high, with bright green leaves 3 to 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.75.

TUBEROSE

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—Grows about 24 inches high and blooms early, bearing pure white, double, very large, sweet-scented flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.



Box Wood—Pyramidal or globe, from \$3.50 to \$12.00 per pair. Write for description.

HARDY LILIES

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily)—Flowers very large, made up of broad white petals, thickly studded crimson and maroon with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. 30c each; \$1.40 per 5.

Canadense—Bright crimson with dark spots; blooms June and July. 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Longiflorum—A well known variety with snow white trumpet-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 20c each; 90c per 5.

Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August. 20c each; 90c per 5.

Umbellatum Grand—Orange with brown spots; showy; free bloomer. 20c each; 90c per 5.

Tiger Lily—Too well known to need description. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

SPECIAL PEONY CATALOG

The Peony in the new and up to date varieties is probably more largely planted than any other of the hardy plants, bulbs or shrubs. We have now, I believe, the greatest collection of Peonies in the West, if not in the United States. A monstrous collection running into the hundreds of thousands of plants and into hundreds of varieties, and in every shade known to the peony experts. In our general catalog we are unable to list all of these varieties, so list just a few of the standard sort. To the lover of the Peony, the one who wants to get the very best, we shall be pleased to send the big Peony Catalog on request.



Japan Lily Longiflorum

PEONIES

Deuchesse de Nemours—The Calot variety, cup-shaped, sulphur-white; late, and one of the best whites.

Philomele—Light rose, center golden yellow, tall and fine; fragrant. This is the nearest yellow of any Peony.

Festiva Maxima—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.

Jeanne d'Arc—A choice variety notable for its exquisite perfume and other good cutting qualities. Guards pale lilac-pink, with full tufted center of sulphur-white.

Lady Bramwell—Silvery pink, late mid-season.



A Paeonia Party at the Nursery—Mr. Christensen and Pestal Family

L'Esperance—Rose pink, of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest; strong, hardy, vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Louise Van Houtte (Calot, 1867)—Semi-rose type, late mid-season. Very fine, shapely bloom; medium to large flower; color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. An old favorite.

Marie Lemoine—Rose type; very late. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color ivory-white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems, standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast raves over—and well he may.

Mme. Lebon (Calot, 1888)—Very large and full flower, bright cherry red, very brilliant; late and extra. All above, 30c each; \$1.35 per 5; \$2.55 per 10.

Peony, Cont'd



The Pestal Boy—"Some Kid"

Officinalis Rosea Superba—Earliest pink. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Tricolor Grandiflora—Purplish-rose outer petals; inner, straw color and white; late. 40 cents each.

Alice—Delicate, clear rose, changing to white; one of exceptional merit; medium late. (Terry.) 35 cents each.

Delicatissima—Very large; clear pink; exceptionally fragrant; free bloomer; a quality flower in every sense; medium early. 35 cents each.

Euphemia—Flesh color with crimson blotches; mid-season. (Terry.) 40 cents each.

General Custer—Large flower; deep, purplish-rose, edged white; late. (Terry.) 40 cents each.

Irene—Outside petals broad, pale purple; inside bright straw, finely fringed; mid-season. (Terry.) 40 cents each.

Mabel—The only single flower in this list; crimson, edged white. (Terry.) 40 cents each.

Meissonier—Deep velvety cardinal, violet tipped. Flowers large and high built, with twisted and imbricated petals. 35 cents each.

Sadie Evans—Outside petals broad, light rose; inner, fringed, light cream, almost white; late. (Terry.) 40 cents each.

Sadie Walker—Large, bright rose; broad petals; late. (Terry.) 40 cents each.

Tenuifolia fl. pl.—Highly ornamental, feathery foliage entirely distinct from any other sort, with handsome flowers of brilliant crimson. 35 cents each.

Albert Crousse—All over pure shell pink, edged creamy white; large very full and compact and rather high built. Blooms profusely among the later sorts and is altogether one of the choicest varieties listed. 75 cents each; \$9.00 per dozen.

Centripetala Rosea—A most attractive flower; outer petals white; center, bright rose; late-medium. 45 cents each.

Edulis Superba—Very large, round and fluffy flower, bright rose pink. The silvery reflex and crinkled petals cause a charming mottled appearance. One of the earliest and best. 40 cents each.

Grandiflora—A beautiful light crimson; tall, strong stems; late. 40 cents each.

Humei—Pure, bright, deep rose; vigorous grower, one of the best late blooming varieties.

Latipetala Rosea—Outside petals are bright rose; inner, white; late. 35 cents each.

Neptune—Purplish-rose, striped white; free bloomer; early. (Terry.) 35 cents each.

Officinalis Rubra fl. pl.—Rich deep crimson; the great Decoration Day Peony. 35 cents each.

Winside, Neb., Oct. 11, 1916.

Dear Mr. Gurney:

I have a few prints on my desk which I intended to send you some time ago but they got covered up and I got busy with something else. I will enclose them now, although they are pretty well faded out. The prints remind us of the few happy moments we had at Yankton.

G. A. Pestal.

Winside, Neb., Oct. 26, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Gurney:

I am enclosing the two negatives you mentioned in your letter and my son at least feels honored, even if he did not say it, that you even contemplated using a picture of his in your catalogs. He is some lad now, as lively as ever.

G. A. Pestal.



Albert Crousse

HARDY PHLOX

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

Athis—Tall; bright salmon-pink, violet eye.

Coquelicot—Glowing orange red with violet eye.

Bridesmaid—White, crimson eye; fine truss.

Caran d'Ache—Geranium red, with old rose shadings and white eye.

Eclairer—Purple-crimson, light aureole.

Champs Elysee—Purple; dwarf growing.

Miss Lingard—Longest spikes of any Phlox—blooms from the ground up. Waxy white, lavender eye.

Mrs. Jenkins—An early and free bloomer, one of the best; tall. Flowers very large, pure white.

Pantheon—The peerless pink. Extra large, always flat flowers of salmon rose.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

15c each; 60c per 5, or 1 each of the ten varieties listed for \$1.15.

GLADIOLUS

Most satisfactory summer flowering bulb, needing so little attention and thriving so well in almost any soil as the Gladiolus. The bulbs should be set from three to six inches apart in rows, or, for massing, six inches apart and about four inches deep. Our list is a selection of the cream of hundreds of varieties which are grown on our own farm under our own supervision.

America—Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut flower. It took the flower-loving world



Hardy Phlox

by storm when first introduced and holds undisputed first place among all Gladioli with unabated popularity. 6c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Blue Jay—Lem. Grof—An extra fine blue, finely marked. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King—A fine strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet. Fine old variety. Early, vigorous and a free bloomer. Each, 6c; per doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

Augusta—Lovely pure white with blue anthers; strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. Each, 8c; doz., 65c; 100, \$4.00.

Sulphur King—This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur yellow flowers yet seen in any Gladiolus. Awarded a "Certificate of Merit" in Holland 1912 and 1913. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.20.

Brilliant—A showy orange-red with white throat splashed carmine. 8c each; 75c per doz.

Grenadier—A bold, impressive field flower and a brilliant cut-flower sort. Flowers and spikes are large, compact and full; scarlet overlaid with orange. Lower petals bisected by a narrow white band which runs into a throat of polished mahogany; upper petals silvered, the whole faintly mottled with tawny red. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Canary—Fine canary yellow. Early, one of the best. 6c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—The most popular strain in America. The original introduction of Mr. Groff's were awarded certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists, New York, where they defeated the whole Childs section, exhibited in competition by the introducer. In this section we have every variety of Mr. Groff's introductions and contains all colors. Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.50.

WARNER'S WONDERFUL COLLECTION

In the purchase by us of Mr. Warner's collection of bulbs we came into possession of probably the largest and most valuable collection of Gladiolus of the up-to-date named varieties in the United States. Many varieties wholesaling for over \$60 per 100. These, of course, were just a few bulbs of each of something like 500 varieties, and we shall not attempt to name them and sell them separately this season, but shall offer them in small lots only. They produced the most wonderful lot of Gladiolus bloom we have ever seen. They vary in color from nearly clear white to the darkest shades. 10c each; 70c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

DAHLIAS

No garden is complete without a show of these brilliant and stately Autumn flowers, and nothing gives greater return for so little money and care. We have a fine large stock of the best varieties and are offering them at very low prices.

The Cactus Dahlias have large, loosely formed flowers. The long, narrow petals are variously rolled or twisted. The flowers, many of which are nodding on slender stems, are the most graceful and artistic of all the Dahlias.

J. H. Jackson—The best dark cactus Dahlia to date, almost black. Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

Harbor Light—Vivid orange red. One of the best (cactus). Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

Ambassador—Pure white. A flower of the finest quality cactus. Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.

Volker—Soft yellow; very fine; a free bloomer (cactus). Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Ella Kramer—Rose pink; one of the best pink cactus. Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

King—Large flower; very tall growing; medium dark red (Peony flowered). 15c each; 8 for \$1.00.

Yellow Colosse—An ideal Dahlia that appeals to everyone on account of its distinct color, gigantic size and beautiful appearance. This magnificent variety is the best exhibition yellow in existence, being rich, refined and delicate. Large, showy flowers of pure primrose-yellow are produced very freely on long, graceful stems. Its golden cup-shaped petals are daintily arranged, completing this beautiful, perfect flower. 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Reggie—Cherry Red, veined orange. One of the best. Each, 20c; 75c per 5.

Clifford W. Bruton—Immense canary yellow; fine, 6 inch. Each, 15c; 55c per 5.

Maid of Kent—Cherry red, tipped white. Each, 15c; 60c per 5.

Dolly or Silvia—Flesh color, tipped darker. Each, 20c; 75c per 5.

Zulu—Dark maroon. Each, 15c; 55c per 5.

Jack Rose—This is an ideal comparison to the celebrated Jack Rose. In form resembles the rose and in color identical. Each, 20c; 85c per 5.

Chicago—Immense flowers of a rich carmine, amber; dwarf bush; fine. Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.

Nymphae—The most delicate shrimp pink. Called the Water Lily Dahlia. Should be in every collection. Each, 15c; 60c per 5.

Mixed Dahlias—These are a lot of the latest varieties. Many of them same as listed above. There is not a poor one in the mixture. Every root will produce perfect flowers. Each, 10c; \$1.00 per doz.

Named Dahlias—One each of above. 15 for \$2.00.



CANNAS

Burbank—Giant orchid flowers of rich sulphur yellow inner petals, dotted with rich red, an excellent variety. Blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Height 4½ feet. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Black Prince—Five feet, green foliage, with mahogany colored stems. Flowers are an intense, deep, velvety red. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Dr. Nansen—Two and one-half feet. Green foliage. Considered the best dwarf yellow Canna and in great demand for bordering beds of taller Cannas. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Hungaria—Green foliage. Planted singly or in masses, it catches the eye instantly and demands attention. The petals are large and waxy, made up into big, round, full trusses. Its color forcibly suggests the well-known Paul Neyron Rose, and is unquestionably one of the most attractive pink Cannas ever produced; 3½ to 4 feet. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Special King Humbert—The grandest Canna ever offered. Large, heart-shaped leaves of purple madder brown over bronze, the dark ribs sharply defined, crowned with immense heads of orchid-like flowers. Individual petals are of the largest size; velvety orange-scarlet, flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. A combination of leaf and blossom incomparably beautiful. 4 to 4½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Wyoming—Seven feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored, true orchid shape, with large, rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Florida—Flowers large, orange scarlet in color, streaked and flamed with crimson, a good grower and profuse bloomer; height 4 feet. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Charles Henderson—Flowers brilliant crimson scarlet, with yellow flame and throat, one of the best for bedding. A profuse bloomer and the great trusses of blooms always command admiration. Foliage green, dwarf and compact; height 3½ feet. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Mount Aetna—Leaves of rich bronze, dwarf and compact; large crimson flowers; height 3 feet.

Madam Crozy—Flower scarlet with narrow gilt edge; very popular variety; foliage bright green; height 2½ feet. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Special Canna Bed Collections

Seven feet in diameter. 1 Wyoming, 4 Black Prince, 6 Burbank, 8 Charles Henderson; total 19 plants. Express paid, \$2.25.

Ten feet in diameter. 1 Wyoming, 2 Black Prince, 4 Burbank, 6 Charles Henderson, 10 Mt. Aetna, 14 Dr. Nansen; total 37 plants. Express paid, \$4.00.



Canna Bed

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Probably no other plants quite so satisfactory for the money expended as bulbs for fall planting, this including tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, jonquils, crocus, some of the lilies. We are giving you here only a partial list of the bulbs for fall planting and would ask that you send for the regular fall price list at the proper time, though it would be well now for you to place your order with us for next fall's shipment. It is not necessary to send the money with the order, but just simply make up your selection, tell us to book you for fall shipment, and we will do so. The reason we are urging this, people in the spring figure they are going to plant some of these beautiful flowers at the proper time in the fall, but they overlook it, and consequently it passes from one year to another and you do not have the satisfaction that you should from them. Notice the very attractive prices and we will say for your information that in the mixed varieties we do not send the ordinary, but make up a special mixture from named varieties only. You understand that all tulips, hyacinths, etc., are grown in Holland, and cannot be grown successfully in any other country in the world, so that we would much prefer orders early in the season that we may determine how many we should have shipped over, consequently we are making these very low prices to secure the early orders.

Tulips—Single Named Varieties. Your choice of Colors. Each, 4c; 10, 35c; 100, \$2.25.

Tulips—Double Named Varieties. Your Selection of Colors. Each, 5c; 10, 40c; 100, \$2.75.

Hyacinth—First Size, Fancy Bulb, Named Varieties. Your Selection of Colors. Each, 10c; 10, 30c; 100, \$7.00.

Narcissus—Von Sion, Double Nosed, Extra Large. Each, 10c; 10, 60c; 100, \$5.00.

Jonquils—Single and Double. Each, 7c; 10, 50c; 100, \$4.00.

Crocus—All Colors. 10, 25c; 100, \$1.00.

Lilies—Assorted Japanese Varieties. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Lily—Chinese Sacred. Each, 20c; 2, 35c; 5, 75c.

PARCELS POST

At the present time you can send or receive a 1-pound package up to a distance of 150 miles for 5 cents; for each additional pound add 1 cent per pound; a 50-pound package would be 54 cents. Your **local zone** means the rural carrier's going out from your own postoffice; the rate is 5 cents per pound for the first pound, running up to 30 cents for 50 pounds. At a distance of from 150 to 300 miles the rate is 6 cents per pound for the first pound, adding 2 cents per pound for each additional pound. The rate for 300 to 600 miles is 7 cents for the first pound, adding 4 cents per pound for each additional pound. From 600 to 1,000 miles it is 8 cents for the first pound, adding 6 cents for each additional pound. From the 1,000-mile limit up the express rate is ordinarily cheaper than parcels post.

We are telling you of these facts about parcels post so that you may be able to order your goods from us, knowing about what the postage will be, knowing that the package will leave us in good condition and be delivered at your door by the rural carrier from your local postoffice. You may order a package weighing up to 50 pounds if you are not more than 150 miles away and 20 pounds if further away, and last spring we had hundreds of people order alfalfa—several hundred pounds at a time—to go by parcels post; in these cases we divided it into 50-pound packages and sent it. One man fifty miles from a railroad sent an order for 200 pounds, postage \$2.00, this delivered it to his door. He told us if he had been compelled to go to the express or freight office for it it would have taken nearly four days of his time at the busy season, and you all know what it would cost.

We can send packages not to exceed 82 inches in length and girth combined. In ordering nursery stock by parcels post, select the trees and plants under three feet in height. In seeds and greenhouse plants you can select anything; we can send it to you by parcels post and it will reach you in good condition, more quickly than by any other method, and generally cost you much less.

SPECIAL CATALOGS

Peony—Describing the greatest collection in America. If you are a lover of peonies and want the best you should have this catalog.

Landscape—Two of them, both works of art. They will help you with your landscape problems.

Planet Jr. Tools—Everything for the garden and field, the best tools for the small or large garden.

Clipper Mills—Clean and grade everything. Most durable. Easiest to operate. Guaranteed.

Gurney Greenhouse Co.

Mr. Topp, the president and manager of the Greenhouse Company, has 24 years' experience in the greenhouse business; in fact, it is the only business he has ever followed; he was born in Denmark, and at the age of 14 years was apprenticed to one of the big florists of that country; worked there for seven years, taking a thorough course in all of the branches connected with a greenhouse; from there to Germany for two years, getting all the information he could; from there to England for another two, and then to the United States for twelve years, with the largest greenhouse company, west of Chicago. Any orders that you entrust to us will receive Mr. Topp's personal supervision—the selecting and packing of all plants, the cutting of cut flowers, the making up of floral emblems for the various purposes. And we wish to say specially that any orders entrusted to us for cut flowers for funerals, weddings, etc., will receive the best attention. Shipments will always be made promptly and if the order comes to us even 15 or 20 minutes before the train departs we will get them on that train. "No disappointment" our motto.

Our Plants

Our plants for house and bedding purposes are grown in greenhouses with the temperature as low as possible and with plenty of ventilation so as to make the conditions nearly like the conditions they will meet when transplanted. This makes the plants much hardier and stronger than those ordinarily grown in greenhouses of high temperature.

Postage prepaid in all cases except where noted. We prepay the postage or express on the plants named in this greenhouse section.

We guarantee all plants ordered from this greenhouse section to reach the purchaser in good condition in any part of the United States; if they reach you otherwise, notify us promptly.

Greenhouse Orders on Separate Sheet

Please kindly write your greenhouse order on a separate sheet so that it can be sent direct to the greenhouse for filling; this will avoid delay and error.

Time of Shipment

We ship all plants as soon as order is received, weather permitting; or, if your order calls for plants that should not be sent until some future date, we hold them until the proper time for planting out. If plants are ordered during the cold months for immediate shipment we send them at buyer's risk.

Price List

Abutilon, or Flowering Maple—With its maple-like leaves in various colors, and its large bell-shape flowers in various shades of orange, pink and red, make it one of the best house or bedding plants we have. Each, 15c; 10, assorted, \$1.00.

Araucaria Excelsia—This beautiful evergreen plant resembles a pine somewhat in appearance, though much finer, and is particularly adapted to table decorations; its beautiful feathery foliage arranged in whirls rising one above the other makes it a beautiful plant, readily grown in the house. Price, \$1.50.

Asparagus Ferns

Plumosus Nanus—This beautiful fern-leaved Asparagus is easily grown even in the north windows of a residence. Very satisfactory for cuttings used with cut flowers and for porch boxes. Each, 10c; 5 for 40c; large plants, 25c.

Sprengeri—A splendid plant for hanging basket or porch boxes; it droops most naturally, sending out numerous feathery prongs, making a growth in a short time of three to six feet; it produces a small white flower and the red berry of the regular asparagus. Each, 15c; 5 for 60c; large size, 25c.

Acalypha—Foliage bronze green, marked with bright pink on edge of leaves; contrast pleasing and attractive. Each, 10c; 10 for 85c.

Ageratum—Color of blossom a deep, even blue and forming a mass of flowers all summer; dwarf compact growth, very fine for borders. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Aster Plants—Nothing produces so grand an effect as the asters for bedding purposes; solid masses, borders, rows or planted otherwise. We grow these in large quantities in all the best varieties, in separate colors and mixed. Mixed, per doz., 35c; 100, \$2.00. Named varieties separate colors, per doz., 45c; 100, \$2.50.

Sweet Alyssum—Largely used for borders and edging. Nice little pure white flowers. Each, 10c; per doz., 60c.

Antirrhinum, or Giant Snapdragon—Colors, white, yellow, pink and brilliant red. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Alternanthera—Bright colored dwarf growing foliage plant, used for bedding, borders, etc., and it makes an effective plant for special designs in large beds, lettering, etc. Each, 10c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.50.

Begonias—Begonias are almost necessary in every collection of plants in the bay window and can be used (some varieties) in the flower beds and gardens. We have a very fine selection of Begonias. On account of lack of room we are not quoting the various varieties. The Begonia is sometimes called "Elephant's Ear" on account of the shape of the leaf; it is undoubtedly the best of all the begonias, with their immense leaves, rich coloring, running from green to very dark red. Each, 20c.

Centaurea—A dwarf, silvery foliage plant, used largely for ribbon beds or borders. Each, 10c; doz., 85c.

Cyclamen, Giant Flowered—One of the very best for pot plants for winter and spring blooming; foliage broad and tropical looking, variegated with silver and rose. The immense flowers are carried on long stems and produce in profusion for several months. Each, 30c.

Chinese Lantern Plant—Giant Scarlet Ground Cherry—A perennial of sturdy, upright growth, balloon like husks 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, changing in color from green to yellow and orange and then to a bright red. Fruit edible. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Carnations—These are the carnations that you get commercially from the greenhouse, the large, fragrant flowers with their spicy odor; these are easily grown and bloom freely either in the house or out doors. We are listing only the best of the varieties in the various colors.

White Enchantress—The finest of all the white carnations; flowers extra large and of purest color. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Rose Pink Enchantress—The best of all the pink carnations; extremely large; has probably won more prizes at flower shows than all others. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Mrs. P. W. Ward—A beautiful pink shade, some lighter than the old Daybreak; is of much better growth than any of the other carnations and the one grown more in its particular shade by greenhouses than others. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Windsor—Clear, silvery pink; a beautiful distinct shade of color, which is sure to please; large flowered sort. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Victory—Many growers claim that this is the finest scarlet of any carnation; we find it produces more flowers and larger than any we have ever grown; it has the spicy fragrance, probably more so than any of the other carnations. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Chrysanthemums—These are the best of all the autumn flowers, producing flowers from one inch in diameter in the pompon varieties to flowers measuring seven and eight inches across in the large-flowering. We are not going to attempt to describe the several varieties, but will give you the names and the colors; the plants are all that are to be desired. To produce the largest flowers, the plant should be disbudded previous to their forming large buds, leaving only one bud on each stalk.

Yellow Eaton—The biggest of the bright golden yellow colors.

Dr. Enquhard—Largest size of the bright pink.

Golden Glow—The earliest blooming of the mammoth yellow-flowered sort.

Col. Appleton—Large flower, stiff stem.

Mary Anne Pocket—Dwarf, bushy grower, upper part of petals a beautiful red, under side bronze; when in full bloom a variegated ball of bronze and red.

Mrs. Geo. Rusk—Maroon; mid-season; the best of the maroon colors.

Mary Donnellan—Yellow; mid-season; in-curved petals.

Charles Razor—Early, pure white, in-curve.

Clementine Touset—Early white.

Yellow Touset—Bronze-yellow; early.

Mrs. Robert Holliday—Yellow, out-curve; Japanese.

October Frost—The earliest of the whites.

Monrovia—Yellow, early, out-curve; Japanese.

Golden Chadwick—An improvement over the yellow Chadwick; the Chadwicks are now considered the best of all the late blooming autumn chrysanthemums.

White Chadwick—As fine as the Golden Chadwick.

Major Bonaffon—A perfect ball of yellow, with in-curved petals.

Pompon Chrysanthemums—Produce an immense number of flowers measuring from one to two inches across; these are exceptionally good for cut flowers, as they last for several weeks after cutting.

Mrs. Harvey—Beautiful white-feathered.

Alice Fox—The finest of the white pompons; this forms a perfect ball and the most flowers of any.

King of Plumes—This is a yellow, feathery, plume-like flower; the best yellow.

Bessie Flight—Anemone-center, pink.

Lydia Thomas—Anemone-center, white, with yellow center.

Jutsi—Japanese, feathery cream. This is the latest novelty and the best.

Mensa—Exactly like Shasta Daisy; a beautiful Chrysanthemum.

Price of large-blooming Chrysanthemums, 15c each; 10 for \$1.25.

Pompon Chrysanthemums, 10c each; doz., \$1.00.

Coleus—Whenever you visit the large city parks, the street corners or the parking in some of the better cities and private grounds, everywhere you are impressed with the beautiful beds of Coleus with their various colored leaves running through the various shades of green, yellow, red, and variegated. These inexpensive plants make the greatest summer decoration, beds, borders, etc., of anything you can plant. We have these in a great many varieties. Just tell us the colors you want and for what purpose—whether for borders or for solid beds—and we will send you the assortment that will be the very best. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Our Special Velvet Coleus Bed, 50 plants, \$3.00; 100 plants, \$5.00.

Cuphea—This is the old-fashioned cigar plant with narrow tubular flowers of scarlet, tipped with white. Popular because it is always in bloom. Each, 10c; 10, 75c.

Dracene Indivisa (Falcon Plant)—Quite generally listed among Palms. It is a decorative plant, growing about two feet high, with drooping green leaves, long and narrow. Especially used for porch boxes, hanging baskets and centers of beds. Each, 25c.

Double Daisy—Very double, pure white and pink flowers; it blooms freely from early spring until fall; is a good plant to put in with the pansy beds or for borders alone. Each, 10c; doz., 60c.

Feverfew—This well-known, old-fashioned plant is one of the best bloomers we have, furnishing an immense number of pure white flowers with yellow center from early in the season until fall; especially good for cemetery work. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.00.

Ferns—We are growing only the best varieties of these, such as will do well in ferneries or in the ordinary bay window or fern dishes for table decoration.

Boston Fern, The Improved Sword Fern—This plant produces fronds as much as six feet long in a single season, plants increasing in size for a great many years; the hardiest of all the ferns for house culture. Each, from 10c to \$1.00.

Whitmanii—A cross of the Boston Fern and others, combining all the gracefulness of the Boston Fern with the added wide, fluffy fronds and more dwarf growth; one of the very beautiful ones. Each, 20c to \$1.00.

Roosevelt—An improved variety of Boston Fern, much more striking and attractive than the parent sort, it produces a greater number of fronds than the Boston, appearing more compact, bushier and handsomer; fronds have undulating pinnae, giving a wavy appearance to the fronds not given in any other fern. Each, 20c to \$1.00.

Fuchsias—This plant produces one of the most beautiful flowers in all the list and is too well known for description. We have these in the various colors from pure white to crimson. Each, 15c.

GERANIUMS

Are undoubtedly the most satisfactory of all bedding plants. Getting them from us, most of the plants will be budded and in bloom. Plant them out as soon as danger of frost is over and you have a mass of flowers running from white to the most vivid scarlet all through the summer until fall. They can be taken up in the fall, potted and bloom continuously during the winter in the house. In varieties we have made the selection of those producing the best flowers for bedding and house purposes. There are hundreds of varieties, but only a few of them that are better than others.

SINGLE GERANIUMS

Alice of Vincennes—White, veined with scarlet.
Grannille—Soft clear pink, the best of its color.
Mrs. E. G. Hill—Light salmon, bordered with rose.

Eugene Sue—Brilliant shade of russet orange.
Phoebe—Deep rose.

Snowdrop—The best single, pure white geranium in existence.

Queen of the West—Beautiful scarlet.

Peach Blossom—Pink.

Rival—Salmon-red.

Rose—Sweet-scented leaves.

American Beauty—Red, best.

Price, each, 10c; \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

From four-inch pots, each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.

DOUBLE GERANIUMS

Apple Blossom—Shining salmon, tinted white.

S. A. Nutt—Absolutely the best bedder of all the geraniums; furnishing more flowers than any other variety. Color, dark crimson.

La Favorite—This is the white geranium of the S. A. Nutt type and should be used where white geraniums are wanted.

Mrs. Frances Perkins—Bright pink, the best of the pink bedders.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00. From 3-inch pots, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

Pelargonium Lady Washington Geraniums, each, 20c.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums—These run through various colors, sweet scented, etc. Each, 15c.

Special Geranium Bed—12 each of the best scarlet, white and pink. From 2½-inch pots, \$2.50, postpaid; 4-inch pots, \$5.00, express collect.

OTHER PLANTS

Heliotrope—These are favorites on account of their delightful fragrance. They bloom equally well as bedding plants in summer or pot plants in the house during winter. Each, 15c.

Hibiscus—Large, shrublike, woody plant, bearing immense single and double flowers; colors nearly white to the most glowing scarlet. Each, 20c.

Hydrangea—These beautiful pot plants bear immense clusters of flowers, often measuring 10 inches through. Flowers on opening are green, changing to the clearest white, and then to bright pink; last a long time. Each, 20c; large plants, 50c; extra large, 75c.

Jerusalem Cherry—An old-fashioned plant grown for its showy berry fruit, which remains on the plant for a long time. Each, 15c.

Lantana—This is one of the most satisfactory plants. It is good for outdoor bedding, blooming all winter in the house, and is a mass of flowers at all times. Colors, orange, sulphur, lilac, red, pink and white, all on the same plant, changing the colors from the time the flower opens until it closes. They resemble the verbenas. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Oxalis—This is a plant produced from a bulb and makes very fine hanging baskets. Each, 15c.

Marguerite Daisy—The well-known daisy, producing large white flowers with yellow center. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Oleander—These old-fashioned shrubs are popular once more; no plant makes a better specimen in tubs for verandas or yards. We have these in pink and white. Each, 30c.

Palms—The most elegant and highly decorative of all plants; we are offering only such varieties as are desirable for ordinary indoor culture.

Kentia Balmoreana—This is the hardest and best of all the palms in cultivation; a rapid grower. Each, 30c; larger plants, 50c to \$1.50.

Areca Lutescens—A graceful, strong, upright grower with long, finely-cut leaves; easy to grow. Each, 30 larger plants, 50c to \$1.50.

Cocos Weddelliana—This is the finest leaved and most beautiful of all of the low-growing fernlike palm. Each, 30c; larger plants, 50c and 75c.

Double Petunias—The double petunias are extremely popular, growing more so each season for both indoor and bedding purposes. The variation in color of flowers on the same plant and their extremely large size and rich markings make them a flower to be desired. Growing the double petunia from seed is almost impossible, as they do not reproduce true. Plants, each, 15 doz., \$1.50.

Primrose, Mexican—A perpetual bloomer, has flowered about two inches across, of beautiful colors; keeps well for a great many days before fading. Each, 15c.

Chinese—A very popular flower for winter and spring blooming; the flowers vary in shade of color and distinct and beautiful marking. Each, 15c.

Rubber Tree—With their large, tropical, leathery foliage and their ability to stand lots of abuse, making them one of the very good decorative plants for porch or for indoors. Each, 50c; large size, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Solanum—Splendid climbers, growing sometimes as much as 20 feet in a single season; bear immense pinnacles of flowers sometimes measuring a foot across. Colors: White, blue and violet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Swansonia—This beautiful climbing fern-leaf plant produces an immense number of sprays of pure white flowers resembling the sweet pea in form; exceptionally good for cut flowers. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

Stevia—Growing about 18 inches high, producing numerous sprays of small white flowers of delightful fragrance; it should be taken from the garden as potted in the fall for winter blooming. Each, 15c.

Everblooming Roses—We are growing only those that will give the best satisfaction, producing the greatest number of flowers and standing extreme changes of temperature. In purchasing roses use enough so that you can have a good bed of them. Single plants are well enough, but a solid bed of pink, white, red, yellow roses blooming during the entire summer months is very pleasing to the eye and very satisfactory for cut flowers. The varieties named are the best for cut flower purposes.

Pink Killarney—This has taken the place of nearly all sorts with florists for cut flowers, on account of its producing more roses, and the buds are so much longer; color, a very bright pink. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

White Killarney—Same description as Pink Killarney, except in color. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Richmond—A more beautiful rose than the American Beauty, not so large; flowers very fragrant. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Sunburst—This is absolutely the best of all the yellow roses; more fragrant, better bloomer, and harder than any of the rest. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Cobaea Scandens—A climber of rapid growth, bearing large quantities of purple flowers of cup-and-saucer shape; good for arbors, and will cling to rough surface without wire or string. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Manenta Vine—One of the most beautiful vines easily and quickly grown, blooms continuously. Flowers about ¾-inch long, red, tipped with clear white. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Moonflower—These are rapid growing climbers, rapid as the morning glory; flowers coming during the night and early morning; a great variety of colors. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Ivies, English—An old favorite vine, showy the year around if properly grown; will not stand the temperature of the north out during the winter, must be taken in in the fall. Each, 15c.

Vine, Major—One of the best vines for window boxes, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc. Leaves dark glossy green, variegated white; very easy to grow, and the most satisfactory of any of the trailing vines. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Vine, Rosea—This is a perfect bush with glossy dark green foliage, covered every day in the season with white and pink flowers measuring about one inch across; a very desirable plant. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Smilax—This is the vine that is grown by florists in the largest quantity and best green for cut flowers and floral work. Each, 15c.

Wandering Jew—The old-fashioned trailing plant used for hanging baskets, etc. Too well known to need description. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

BEDDING PLANTS

We grow these in large quantities, all of them being transplanted at least once, and perfect specimens of healthy plants. At the dozen price we pay the transportation charges; at 50 and 100 prices transportation to be paid by the purchaser.

	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100		Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100
Acalypha	\$0.90	\$3.00	\$5.00	Geraniums	1.00	3.50	6.00
Ageratum .....	.80	2.50	4.00	Heliotrope .....	.90	3.00	5.50
Alternanthera .....	.60	2.00	3.75	Lobelia .....	.80	2.50	4.50
Alyssum .....	.60	1.75	3.00	Pansies, Giant Mixed...	.60	1.50	2.75
Dusty Miller .....	.80	2.25	4.00	Petunia, Double Fringe.	1.00	4.00	7.00
Asters .....	.45	1.25	2.00	Petunia, Single Fringe.	.60	2.00	3.75
Cannas, growing plants.	1.50	5.00	10.00	Salvia	1.00	3.00	5.50
Coleus .....	.60	2.00	3.75	Stevia	1.25	3.00	5.00
Feverfew .....	.75	2.25	4.00	Verbena .....	.60	2.00	3.75

VEGETABLE PLANTS

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. We can furnish the cheaper stock at about one-half the prices given below, but do not recommend our customers to purchase any but those which have been transplanted. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight, and will also be given better care and attention in transit.

Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 1st. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 85c; doz., 20c.

Cabbage, Late—Ready by June 1st. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 85c; doz., 20c.

Cauliflower—Ready by April 1st. Per 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.

Celery—Ready in June. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Egg-Plant—Ready May 10. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.

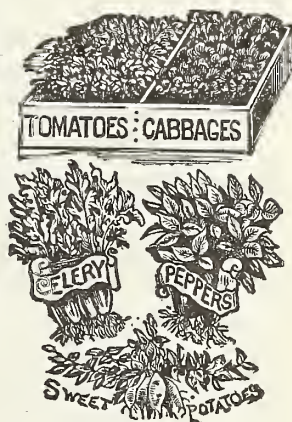
Parsley—Ready by April 1st. Curled. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.

Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Ruby King. Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.50; doz., 25c.

Sweet Potato—Ready by May 20th. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Tomato—Ready by May 1st. Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.

Topp Tomato—Per 12, 75c; each, 10c.



NOTICE

If you want larger or specimen plants of anything from the greenhouse, give us a list of what you want and we will give you the size and price of the plant. We can furnish specimen plants in anything we offer. These for quick effect in landscape work, in the house or garden.

CUT FLOWER DEPARTMENT

We have at all times a supply of fresh seasonable flowers; these consist of Roses and carnations twelve months in the year; Chrysanthemums, from October to January 1st; Lilies, yacinths, Tulips, and a great many other flowers, from January to June; large quantities of Peonies and Gladiolus and Dahlias during the summer months.

Floral emblems for all purposes can be made up promptly, and your wire orders will be appreciated.

Beresford, S. D., April 30, 1916.

I feel that I must write you a word of appreciation. I have bought flowers from you a number of times with great satisfaction, and have often received flowers ordered from your greenhouse. They have always been excellent, but I have had occasion recently to mark the varying qualities of your flowers. Carnations and tulips, to be exact, were shipped from your greenhouses to me on the 22nd of this month. Through congestion of the mails or for some other reason, they failed to reach me until the morning of the 24th instead of Saturday at three o'clock. I was dismayed when I opened the box and found wilted flowers, but I dipped them once, blossoms and all, into fresh water, just a momentary douse, then placed them in vases in a cool place. My tulips lasted until Friday, the carnations are still perfectly fresh and crisp-petaled. I think you are to be congratulated on sending out such strong and vigorous flowers, and I assure you it pays. I will add that I think the blossoms unusually large and well formed.

I know as a teacher that words of appreciation are seldom amiss, and I pen these words that spirit.

ANNA B. DONNER.

BOOKS

Broom Corn and Brooms, 50 pages.....	\$0.50
The Peanut Plant.....	.50
Insects and Insecticides, 334 pages.....	1.50
Culinary Herbs, 141 pages.....	1.00
Bean Culture, 144 pages.....	.50
Clover, 337 pages.....	1.00
Forage Crops, 287 pages.....	1.00
Mushrooms, by Falconer, 170 pages.....	1.00
Asparagus, by Hexamer, 174 pages.....	.50
Silos, Ensilage and Silage, 100 pages.....	.50
Truck Farming in the South, 274 pages..	1.00
The Farmer's Veterinarian, 288 pages....	1.50
Irrigation for the Farm Garden and Orchard, 276 pages.....	1.00
American Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, 367 pages	2.00
Profits in Poultry, 352 pages.....	1.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them, 154 pages	1.00

THE POTATO

By Samuel Fraser. This book is destined to rank as a standard work upon Potato Culture. It is the most complete and authoritative book on the potato. 200 pages.....\$0.75

NORTHWESTERN POMOLOGY

By C. W. Gurney. This book was written more than ten years ago, and in description of varieties will not be up to the times, but its chief value will never be lessened by years. It goes to the bottom of things, gives the "Why and Wherefores." The principles underlying all plant and tree philosophy, and these principles do not change.....\$1.50

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND ALLIED VEGETABLES

By C. L. Allen. A practical treatise on the various types and varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, collards and kohlrabi. Insects and fungi attacking this class of vegetables are given due attention. Illustrated. 126 pages.....\$0.50

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST

By Andrew S. Fuller. The book covers the ground of propagating, culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. 298 pages.....\$1.00

PLUMS AND PLUM CULTURE

By Prof. F. A. Waugh. A complete manual on plums. Illustrated. 391 pages.....\$1.50

STRAWBERRY CULTURIST

By Andrew S. Fuller. Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries.....\$0.50

THE BOOK ON ALFALFA

Hon. F. D. Coburn's book on Alfalfa has been a profit revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country; by far the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop published anywhere. 336 pages \$2.00 |

HOW, WHY, WHEN, AND WHAT FOR, AND THE RESULTS
A WONDERFUL CROP

For the last year we have had our experts working on a number of publications, small pamphlets treating on nearly every vegetable, flower, plant, tree, grain crops, insects, fungus and, in fact, practically every thing or disease that troubles your crops of trees, plants, grains etc. These are all issued in pamphlet form and they are free to our customers. The list given below you will find on the margin of the order envelope, which is enclosed with this catalog. All we ask in placing your order is to check the pamphlet in which you are interested. They will be packed with your order and sent without cost to you. This is Gurney service, and we want to remind you forcibly that whenever you have farm, garden, landscape, or orchard problems, write us all about it. We are sure we can help you and we are mighty glad to do it.

Alfalfa	Cuttings	Musk Melons	Small Fruits
Apples	Dynamiting	Onions	Small Grains
Asparagus	Evergreens	Pastures	Smuts
Beans	Field Corn	Peas	Soil Fertility
Beets and Mangels	Forest Trees	Peanuts	Spraying
Broom Corn	Fungus and Fungicides	Peonies	Squash
Bulbs	Hedge Plants	Peppers	Strawberries
Cabbage	Hot Beds and How to Make Them	Perennials	Sweet Clover
Cane	Insects and Insecticides	Plums	Sweet Corn
Carrots	Kaffir Corn	Pop Corn	Sweet Peas
Cauliflower	Millet	Potatoes	The Making of Lawn
Celery	Milo Maize	Pumpkins	Tomatoes
Climbing Vines	Mushrooms	Rhubarb	Tree Seeds
Clover, Red		Roses	Turnips and Rutabagas
Clover, White Dutch		Rotation of Crop	Water Melons
Cucumbers		Shrubs, Flowering	

ASK FOR COMPLETE PLANET, JR., CATALOG

No. 1 Planet, Jr., Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, with tools as shown...\$11.25

The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass set between the driving wheels, with a sliding brass band and cam. In drum and band are corresponding diamond shaped discharge openings, quickly adjusted for any kind of seed.

No. 4 Planet, Jr., Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete\$13.00

As a Seeder only..... 10.50

This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row-seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow.

No. 6 Planet, Jr., Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete\$16.75

As a Seeder only..... 13.75

What It Will Do—It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills, with regularity, in a narrow line, to any exact depth required, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage.

No. 25 Planet, Jr., Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price\$15.75

This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price\$8.50

The Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. The frame is steel.

No. 14 Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

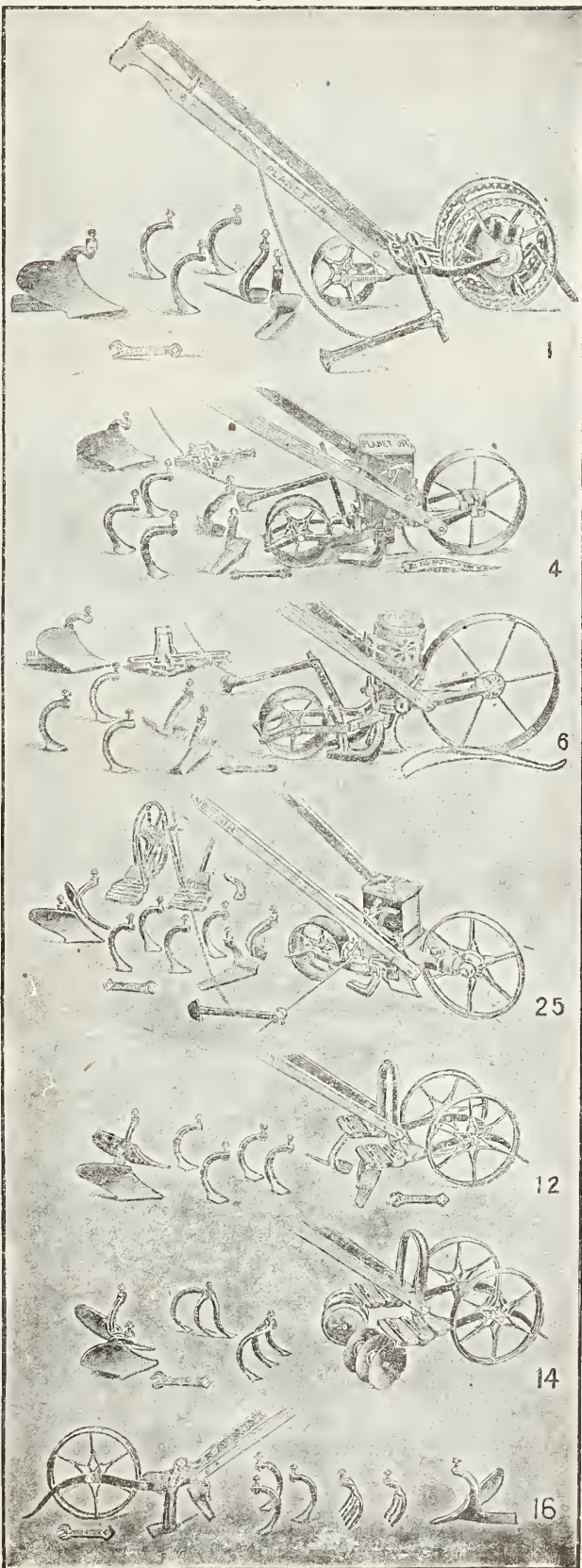
Price, with attachments, as in cut\$9.75

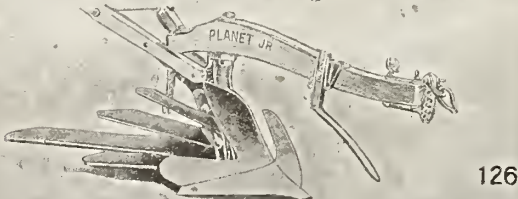
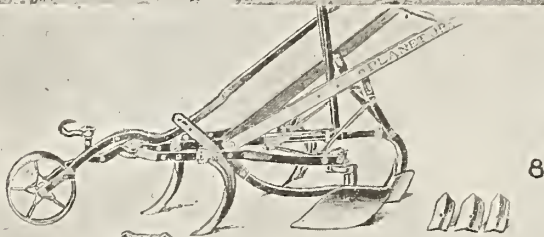
This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The frame is steel.

No. 16 Planet, Jr., Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, with attachments, as in cut\$7.00

We offer these Single Wheel Hoes as the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of tools which adapt the implements to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which they are not capable.





No. 72 Planet Jr. Two-Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator Plow, Furrower and Ridger

Price, with Roller Bearings, \$65.00
Price, with Plain Bearings, \$60.00.

Equipment: Fourteen cultivator teeth, four reversible plows, two 6-inch furrowing shovels, four plant guards. They do thorough work in rows of irregular width.

No. 76 Planet Jr. Pivot Wheel Riding Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

Price, with Plain Bearings, \$50.00
Price, with Roller Bearings, \$55.00

Equipment: Nine cultivator teeth, two 6-inch plows, two 7-inch plow two 7-inch shovels, two plant shield

The arch is high, frame and tongue arc of steel and the change in width of the wheels is all that could be desired. It has new and powerful levers, and the gang frame is stronger than any we have ever before offered.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator
Price, \$11.2

No other cultivating machine so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

No. 8A Planet Jr.
Price, \$17.75

This tool is made by attaching two extra side bars to our No. 8 Horse Hoe (each carrying two teeth and a depth regulator), and a middle bar extension and truss expander. The tool leaves no open furrows next to the row.

No. 12T Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer
Complete, \$11.25

Without Pulverizer, \$9.25
Price, plain, \$7.50

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pass best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake.

No. 126 The Improved Planet Jr. White Potato Digger
Price, \$22.25

Consists of successive shares which cut the furrow, turned on edge by the front share and moldboard into horizontal slices, throwing the vines and weeds to one side and pushing the potatoes to the surface.

No. 19 Planet Jr. "Farmer's" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow
Price, \$4.00

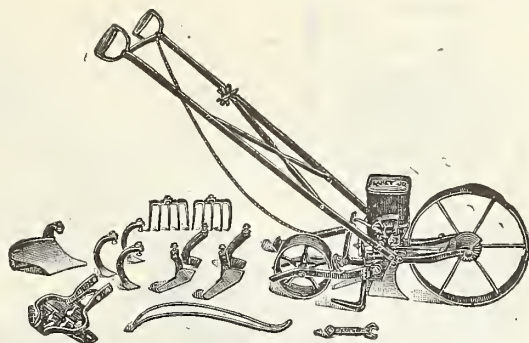
This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the Farmer's Garden Work, though it offers to every one, with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.

No. 28 PLANET JR. ALL STEEL COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CUL- TIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

Price\$16.50

Equipment:

One pair 6-inch hoes.
One pair 4½-inch hoes.
One pair 5-tooth rakes.
Three cultivator teeth.
One landside plow.
One leaf guard.
One marking attachment.
Steel handles.
Packed weight, 71 lbs.
Holds 3 quarts.



This is our latest and best Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. It shows in its construction the results of the last three years' close study of this class of tools and is the culmination of forty years' experience.

It is the most accurate seeder in action and the nearest perfect in construction that we have ever offered. Accuracy of construction makes for accuracy in operation, and it saves seed and labor and insures an even stand of plants and a correspondingly satisfactory crop.

Our new method of delivering the seed from the hopper is much superior to any that we have heretofore used, and the great regularity obtained is most gratifying. In extensive field trials on one large market garden, where 100 acres of onions are sown annually by Planet Jr. Seeders, our No. 28 sowed with such perfection as to call forth unqualified approval from the grower.

PLANET JR. EXTRAS

½-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1.....	pair	\$1.00
-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1.....	pair	1.10
-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1.....	pair	1.20
-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1.....	pair	1.30
½-inch Hoe Steel, C. & D1, No. 552/3, pair		.50
-inch Hoe Steels, C. & D1, No. 1092/3, pair		.60
-inch Hoe Steels, C. & D1, No. 1700/1, pair		.70
-inch Hoe Steels, C. & D1, No. 997/8, pair		.80
takes, three-tooth	pair	.75
takes, five-tooth	pair	1.00
takes, seven-tooth	pair	1.20

Steel Cultivator Teeth and Bolt, Regular or Narrow	each	\$0.40
Plows for Double-Wheel Hoes.....	pair	1.35
Plow Steels for Double-Wheel Hoes...pair		.70
Plow Steels for Single-Wheel Hoes.....	each	.75
Plows for Single-Wheel Hoes.....	each	1.35
Onion Set Plow and Coverers.....	each	1.25
Peat Land Plow.....	each	.65
Handles	pair	.80
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 4-inch.....	each	.30
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 8-inch.....	each	.40
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 10-inch.....	each	.50
Standard and Bolt.....	each	.30

Conkey's Poultry Book Free

A valuable 80-page book on housing, feeding, management, disease, etc. Just the practical working ideas you need in order to be successful with poultry. Free for stamps, 4c, to cover mailing.

We sell and guarantee all Conkey Remedies. Money back if in any treatment you are not absolutely satisfied with results.

Here's what you need for hatching season.

Conkey's Lice Powder, for setting hens, and for dusting in nests, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment for little chicks, 10c, 25c, postage free.

Conkey's Lice Liquid, for mites in poultry house or for dipping. 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; gallon, \$1.00.

Remember there are 3 different kinds of lice. You must fight all three.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy for little chicks, 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy for all bowel troubles, 50c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c.

Always keep on hand Conkey's Roup Remedy, 50c and \$1.00. Prevents colds and roup and cures even worst cases. Positive guarantee.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, all pure tonic, no bulky fibre. Very economical. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 kgs., pails, \$3.00. Brings eggs. Excellent for chicks not doing well. Doesn't injure.

We cannot list the complete line, but there is a Conkey Remedy for every known poultry disease. Send for the Conkey Poultry Book and find out about these diseases. Healthy birds make healthy profits. Book tells how to prevent disease.

If your farm stock are ailing, give them Conkey's Stock Tonic. It is a perfect conditioner. Fine for dairy cows, also for feeding cattle, sheep or pigs. Excellent worm remedy and keeps digestion perfect, thereby insuring proper gains from expensive feed. Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 2¼ lbs., 50c; 5-lb. kg., \$1.00; 12-lb. pail, \$2.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

A good all around dip and disinfectant is an absolute necessity. Here is one at the right price. Every gallon of Conkey's Disinfectant makes 100 gallons of ready-to-use disinfecting fluid. Simply mix with water. Not dangerous and can't explode. Prices: qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00.

No flies on stock if you spray with Conkey's Fly-Knocker. Doesn't injure animal or taint milk. No shrink in milk flow or loss of butter-fat. Money back if not satisfied. Prices: qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00.





CRY-S-CO

Grit and Shell Producer ITS ECONOMICAL FEATURES

In buying CRY-S-CO, you get a shell producer and grit combine. The chicken gets more time from CRY-S-CO than from the genuine oyster shell, and fresh water shells that are being substituted for oyster are not to be compared at all with CRY-S-CO. The gritty part of CRY-S-CO thoroughly grinds the food, being hard, sharp and cubical, and saves the buying of a separate grit for this purpose. The heavy white cotton sac in which CRY-S-CO is packed is worth 10 cents to any poultry raiser. Price per 100 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 25c.

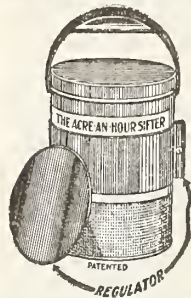


BUG DEATH

A non-poisonous powder to be applied dry or mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. It is death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms. It is best applied dry with a duster or bellows at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 70c; 12½ lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

Dickey Shaker, for applying above, 35c ea.
Acre an Hour Shaker, 60c ea.

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.



PRUNING SHEAR, CALIFORNIA PATTERN

Very good quality. At this low price you cannot afford to be without a pair. Price, 75c.



GARDEN TROWEL STYLE A

Steel, hardwood handle, finely varnished 6-inch steel blade, lower half polished, upper half lacquered blue. Price, ea., 25c.



STYLE G

Hardwood handle not varnished; 6-inch steel blade; finish, plain lacquered. Price, 20c.

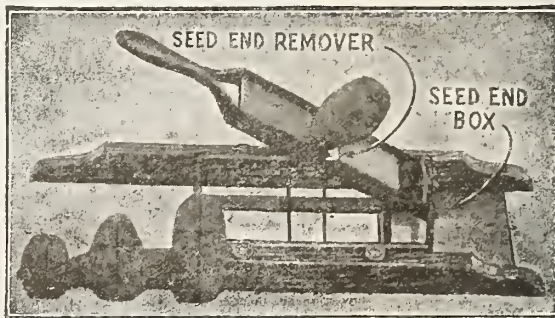
THE GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER

24 Inches Long
8 Inches Wide
Weight, 8 lbs.

Cutter Will Last a
Lifetime

CAN YOU AFFORD
TO BE
WITHOUT ONE?

PRICE, \$3.00

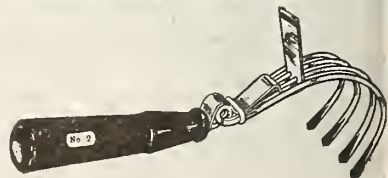


Made
Stronger
Than
Ever
Before
No Weak
Parts

The GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER shown herewith has all the essential features necessary to a first-class tool. It will cut any size potato in pieces uniform in size, thereby insuring more accurate planting than when power planter is used. The operator, to get the best results will pick up the tuber, look for the seed or blossom end, passing it over the knife on upper side of pressure lever, thus removing the cause of so many empty potato hills in your potato patch. Then, according to size of potato, place it on knives so that when lever is pushed down it will be cut into two, four or six; or, if a very large one, split it and cut each half into as many pieces as its size will require. From six to eight bushels can be cut with it in an hour. The saving in time alone will more than pay for this cutter the first season it is used.

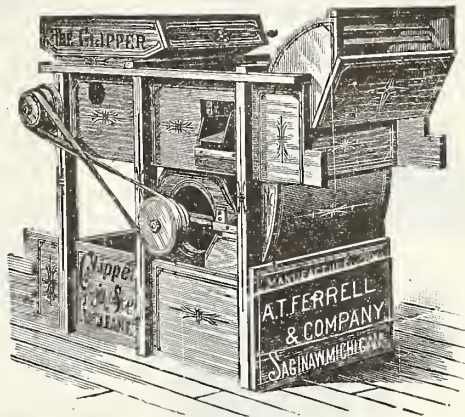
MAGIC WEEDER HOE

The Magic Weeder Hoe is the best garden hand-weeder we have ever used. Each tooth works separately on springs and is sure death to the weed. Small size, 10c each; medium, 30c; large size, 60c.



CLIPPER MILLS—No. 1 B, No. 2 B

The Clipper Mill is a great institution. This mill has revolutionized the cleaning, grading, and separating of corn, grains and seeds. It will grade, clean, and separate all of these items more rapidly, perfectly and satisfactorily than any other fanning mill made. It is better built and more durable than any other fanning mill. It screens out all of the dust, fine particles of dirt, chaff, etc., before it goes over the fan, consequently there is less dust in operating than from any other mill. It is easy to operate and of a very great capacity. The Kite Hopper for the cleaned grain or seed holds five bushels, most other machines require separate baskets or boxes in which to catch the grain. The above statements are strong, but they are absolutely true. Every person who has once used a Clipper Grain or Seed Cleaner would never discard it for any other make made. We venture to say that 99 per cent of the Seed Houses of the World use Clipper mills for their main cleaning. If there was a better mill made than the Clipper the seed houses would of necessity have them. The fact that the seed houses of the world use the Clipper we consider the greatest recommend for this mill. These mills can be operated by hand or power. Each mill, if you request it, will be equipped without additional charge, with a power pulley. Each mill is equipped with twelve screens suitable for cleaning, grading and separating all kinds of grain and seed, and seed corn. These screens are very durable as they are made of perforated zinc or steel. The capacity of the No. 1 B is 40 bushels of market wheat per hour, 12 bushels of clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle near this quantity. Every Clipper mill is guaranteed both as to material and workmanship and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market. It is guaranteed to us by the manufacturer and that guarantee is reinforced by our guarantee; in fact, we guarantee this mill to grade, clean, and separate any grain or seed that is not impossible to separate. It will not separate one grain from another where the weight and size is the same, but if there is a difference in weight or size it will make a perfect separation. It is the best mill for grading seed corn and each mill is equipped with special seed grading screens for edge drop planters. This season of light wheat it will pay you well to screen your seed wheat over the Clipper, planting only the best. If you will grade your seed grains each season you will increase your yield, inside of five years, from five to twenty per cent. Now, whatever a man soweth, that shall be also reap, or in other words, if you sow weed seeds or poor seed, you are bound to reap that of like quality, and kinds. Separate them with the Clipper. Most other mills depend entirely upon the screens for their work and with unsatisfactory results. The Clipper cleans all straw and foreign matter from the grain before it enters the air shaft, and then it strikes the vertical blast, and that does the rest. The Clipper screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while machine is in operation. Anyone desirous of obtaining the very best, inexpensive, and most durable mill for general use, the above facts would dictate the purchase of the Clipper. Give it a trial and you will use no other mill. It is endorsed and used by State and Government Stations.



ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

This Mill sells everywhere without corn grading screens, or equipped with ten screens, for \$27.50. We will deliver this mill at your station, freight paid, and include the extra corn grading screens, or twelve screens, for \$27.50. The No. 2 B Mill, of nearly twice the capacity, operated by hand or power as you wish, freight paid to your station, \$37.50.

A NEW SPRAY AND FORCE PUMP

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc.

This Pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself, the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinders apart.

The All-Brass suction working with a brass cylinder with all Brass Valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing.

It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order. Everything except handle and hose are Solid Brass.

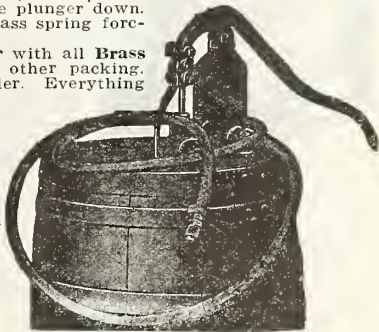
Is the Easiest Working and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, tank, spring or creek. Without fastening of any kind it stands firmly wherever placed. Weighs only 3 pounds and is Ready for Instant Use Everywhere.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of Spraying put a barrel on their wagon, set this Pump in and spray their trees as effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much.

Will throw two solid continuous streams, one flat spray and one fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred, pleases everybody and will last a lifetime.

Price of Pump complete, as shown in cut, \$3.50.

Junior No. 12



No. 4

BARREL SPRAYERS

This Barrel Sprayer is intended for orchard or field spraying, and can be mounted on either the end or side of an ordinary barrel or on a tank.

When desired, two lengths of hose and two or four nozzles can be used by attaching a large Y to the screw spout of pump, so enabling you to spray from both sides of the wagon at the same time.

This pump has large air chamber and possesses great power and force. The churn dash agitator attached to piston thoroughly mixes the solution at every stroke of the pump handle.

We do not furnish barrels, as suitable ones on which pump is easily mounted can be secured in all localities. At prices quoted below, each pump is fitted with five feet of hose, five feet of iron extension pipe and one "Kant-Klog" nozzle, making a splendid outfit, fully guaranteed, at a very low cost.

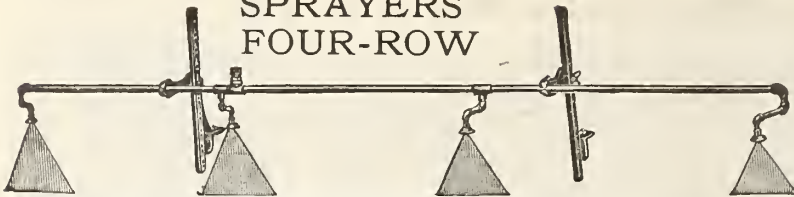
No. 4, price, with seamless brass cylinder two and one-half inches in diameter, seven inches long, brass piston rod and brass screw spout, \$11.00.

No. 8, the same as No. 4, with all-brass plunger, brass valve and valve seat, \$12.75.

When desired, we furnish a three-quarter inch shut-off cock for \$1.00.

Large Y for attaching 2 hose to spout, 80c; additional hose, 14c per foot.

SPRAYERS FOUR-ROW



Price of the complete outfit with 4 solid brass nozzles, 2 caps for each nozzle, \$6.50
 ered by loosening two wing nuts. This attachment will save many times its cost the first season. One man can drive and do the pumping and spray 30 acres of potatoes, etc., per day.

We have Power Sprayers for sale. But if a customer already has an orchard pump or intends getting one of ours, why should he go to the expense of getting a large power sprayer? By getting this attachment he has a splendid outfit for both orchard and field work, at less than one-third the cost.

Can be used with any spray pump or nozzles you now have, or with our Barrel Sprayer and "Kant Klog" nozzles. Adjustable for rows from two feet six to three feet apart. The guide irons can be fastened to any wagon or cart by a couple of bolts and removed in a moment. The piping can be raised or lowered.



Kant Klog Sprayer

SPRAYING PUMP AND CART "Gardener's Choice"

Complete as per cut. Is meeting a long felt want in this line. The top of the tank where the pump sets is firmly fastened to the tank and frame. The frame is largely of wrought iron pipe and the 24-gallon tank is of hard wood, well hooped. With this outfit you can handle any amount of spraying. Price, complete, \$14.00.



Spraying Pump and Cart

Kant Klog Sprayer

A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly. Special attention is called to the new Kant Klog. The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray. Gives both round and flat sprays or solid stream. It is suspended from the shoulder and holds five gallons. We can furnish this in either galvanized steel or polished brass as desired. Price with galvanized steel body, \$3.50; with polished brass body, \$8.00.

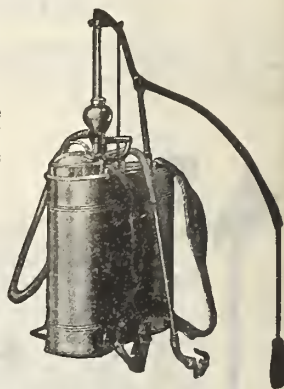
"SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

This is undoubtedly the best knapsack sprayer on the market and will take care of any quantity of work. It can also be used as a bucket sprayer by removing the handle and lever and use the extra handle which is furnished with the outfit. Straps are made extra wide, which makes it easy to carry. Five-gallon copper tank, brass pump with bronze ball valve, which makes it almost everlasting. Price, \$14.00.



The CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made, and any person sowing any kind of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres, besides sowing the seed much more even than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. Price, each, \$1.50.



"Success" Knapsack Sprayer

LAWN INSURANCE

Grass makes the lawn; dandelions are only disfigurements. Granting that the dandelion possesses beauty—flowers should be in flower-beds.

The Hall Dandelion Puller is an absolute guarantee to a fine lawn. It saves the lawn because it gets the root. It leaves no bad-looking hole to mark your work. The trowel-shaped blade slides into the ground while a patented prong catches the root. When it is pulled up you are done with that particular dandelion and its progeny. The root comes with it. The Dandelion Puller will be sent you for 25 cents.



CLOG-PROOF
CLAW, HOOKS
ONTO THE ROOT



NOTE HOW IT GETS
THE ROOTS

BASKETS—GRAPE BASKETS

We carry these in stock in quantities and can make shipment promptly. These are the standard eight-pound baskets with cover and handle. 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.75; 1,000, \$25.00.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES

The most useful of all garden implements. If the soil is constantly stirred, weeds cannot sprout and the valuable soil moisture which feeds and gives life to growing plants will be retained.

Close hand cultivation is best; and "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand, the fingers of which work closely around the delicate plants without injuring them; stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose without a footprint upon it.

The "Norcross" is the only Cultivator-Hoe with detachable handle ferrule (Pat'd.), which provides for its use as a wheel plow attachment. Professional gardeners declare that no wheel plow on the market has an attachment equal to our Cultivator-Hoe. All prongs are detachable.

Price, 5 prong, 80c each; 3 prong, 45c each; midget, 30c each. Attachment for wheel hoe, 10c each.

MASTER'S TRANSPLANTER

Means a good stand of plants, rain or no rain; everybody delighted with its worth. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Thousands of testimonials for the asking. For setting cabbages, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes and similar plants we challenge the world for its equal. Price, \$1.50 each. Send us your order today.

THE ONLY BAG HOLDER MADE THAT HAS A PRACTICAL TRUCK COMBINED

A Combination Truck and Bag Holder.

Something new and useful.

Built strong enough to carry 500 lbs.

Has broad 8-inch wheels.

Stands firm and runs easy.

Hopper rim size half bushel measure rim.

Place the hopper at a desired height with one movement of the hands.

Bag put on or taken off instantly.

Remove the hopper and you have a handy truck for other purposes. Don't drag your bags.

Not a spring or thumb screw used in the construction.

Will last a lifetime. Try one.

Price, \$3.50.

THE ECLIPSE ROTARY HAND CORN PLANTER

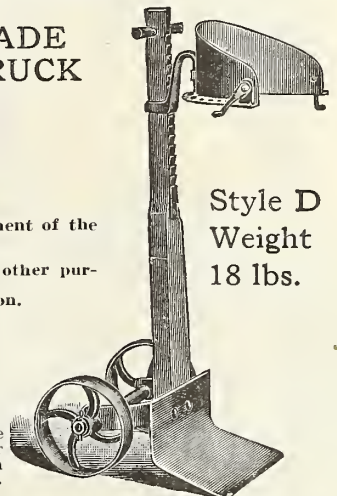
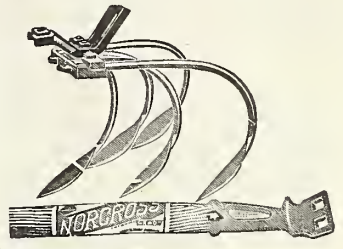
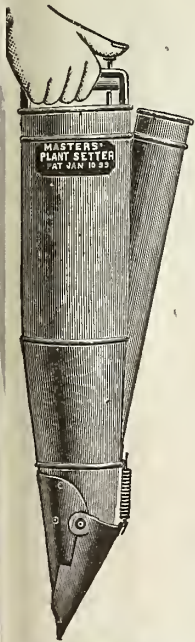
Has given unequalled satisfaction during the last twelve seasons. It eclipses all others, having a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is extremely simple, and works much easier than other styles. Plants anything from cane to corn. The handiest tool on the place. Price, \$1.35.

INOCULATE YOUR SEED

The new method of inoculation is so simple and easily applied and so cheap that you should not plant any of the following seed without inoculation: Alfalfa, sweet clover, all other clovers, garden beans, peas, etc. Bacteria sold by us is of the very best quality and is guaranteed to keep for six months after leaving the laboratory. The fifty-cent bottle will inoculate 15 pounds of seed or less. Using a greater quantity than recommended does not hurt the seed at all. The one-dollar size is sufficient to inoculate 40 pounds of seed. It will well pay you to use it. Will increase the crops from 25 to 100 per cent, increases the fertility of your soil, and you will note by the above that it is practically inexpensive. Small bottle, 50c; large bottle, \$1.00.

GRAIN SMUT AND POTATO SCAB

We are offering you Ivory Smuticide, guaranteed to be sure death to smut in oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc., and for scab on potatoes. Our guarantee on this, backed by the manufacturer, is as follows: If used according to directions, we absolutely guarantee your oats crop against smut, and authorize any of our dealers who handle this Smuticide to refund the purchase price to anyone buying this produce who does not receive the result we guarantee it to produce. The best results can be obtained by treating from 10 to 20 bushels at a time. Should you treat 10 bushels, one-fourth of the bottle, or one-half for 20 bushels. Easily handled. Full directions with each bottle. Price, \$1.25 per bottle.



Style D
Weight
18 lbs.

Weights and Measures and Amount of Seed Sown the Acre

	Weight per Bush.	Quantity to Acre			Quantity to Acre
Barley, broadcast.....	48 lbs.	110 lbs.	Clover	{ together } {	4 lbs. Clover
Beans.....	60 lbs.	80 lbs.	Timothy		11 lbs. Timothy
Bromus Inermis.....	14 lbs.	18 to 20 lbs.	Red Top		4 lbs. Red Top
Buckwheat.....	48 lbs.	24 lbs.	Beets, in drills.....		5 to 6 lbs.
Clover, red, alone.....	60 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	Carrot, in drills.....		2 to 3 lbs.
Clover, white, alone.....	60 lbs.	8 lbs.	Corn, in hills.....		6 to 8 qts.
Clover, Alsike, alone.....	60 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.	Corn, for soiling.....		2 to 3 bu.
Clover, alfalfa, alone.....	60 lbs.	12 to 20 lbs.	Corn, Sweet.....		6 to 8 qts.
Clover, sweet.....	60 lbs.	5 to 15 lbs.	Onion Sets, in drills.....		4 to 5 lbs.
Flax.....	56 lbs.	30 lbs.	Onion Seed.....		200 lbs.
Grass, Lawn, weight de- pends on mixture.....		50 lbs.	Peas, Garden.....		120 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	14 lbs.	50 lbs.	Peas, Field.....		150 lbs.
Grass, Orchard.....	14 lbs.	45 lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers).....		8 to 10 bu.
Grass, English Rye.....	14 lbs.	35 lbs.	Pumpkins, in hills.....		4 to 6 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, solid seed.....		10 to 14 lbs.	Rape, Dwarf Essex.....		5 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy.....	45 lbs.	17 lbs.	Squash.....		3 to 4 lbs.
Grass, Millet.....	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	Turnip, in drills.....		1 to 1½ lbs.
Oats.....	32 lbs.	70 to 100 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast.....		1 lb.
Rye.....	56 lbs.	95 lbs.	Rutabaga, broadcast.....		1 lb.

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FAIRFIELD
PERPETUAL
CRIMSON
RAMBLER.



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
LAWN PRODUCED FROM OUR
CAPITOL MIXTURE
5 WEEKS FROM DATE OF SOWING



PROGRESSIVE
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRY

PERFECT
CURRA

CARRIE
GOOSEBERRY

BETA
GRAPE

COMPASS CHERRY